Bad Condition

Page

6 JULY 1920

1 To 6

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Public meeting of Marwari Jains in the Adeshwarji's Dharamsala, Pydhoni, 7 p.m. Mr. Makanjeebhai, Bar-at-Law presiding.

Reception at Government House Ganeshkhind at 9-45 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, July 7.

Steamer Sicilia with outward mails of June 17 expected at 6 a.m.

RLY. MAIL TIMINGS.

The following are the hours of arrivals and departures of the principal mail and express trains at and from Victoria Terminus daily, standard time is given in all cases:—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Bombay. Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Punjab Mail..	17.00	13.00
Calcutta Mail (via Jubulpore) ..	13.15	21.00
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpore).. ..	8.00	13.30
Madras Mail..	8.40	21.15
Poona Mail	11.30	14.45
Poona Express	19.40	7.55
Delhi and Lucknow Express.. ..	9.00	21.30

B. B. and C. I. RAILWAY.

The following are the hours of arrivals and departures of the principal mail and express trains at and from Colaba station daily with effect from Thursday, the 1st July 1920 standard time is given in all cases:—

	Bombay. Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Bombay-Peshawar Mail	14.00	15.00
*Gujarat Mail	11.10	20.20
Kathiawar Express..	7.50	20.45
East Passenger	21.30	7.20

*The Up Gujarat Mail will continue to stop at Grant Road, but the Down Gujarat Mail will not stop there.

DOMESTIC OCCURENCE.

DEATH.

VYAS—Sushila beloved daughter of Chhaganlal N. Vyas expired on Saturday 3rd July, at his native place at Cambay (Hanuman Pole), age 12. Deeply regretted.

NASHIK KUMBH FAIR.

The Indian Passengers and Traffic Relief Association has been given to understand by the Deputy Traffic Manager G. I. P. Railway that 18 automatic bogie goods wagons have been converted temporarily for pilgrim traffic. The wagons have been fitted with lighting arrangements and seating accommodation has been provided.

MUNICIPAL REFORM ASSOCIATION.

Under the auspices of the Municipal Reform Association, Mr. Ibrahim S. Haji, will deliver a public lecture on "Electioneering a Municipal Problem" on Monday next at 5-40 p.m. (B.T.) at the Bombay Sanitary Institute Hall, Princess Street. The Hon. Mr. B. S. Kamat will preside.

JAINS PUBLIC MEETING.

A public meeting of the Marwadi Jains of Bombay will be held on to-day at 7-30 p.m. (S.T.) in Adeshawarji's Dharmashala, Pydhoni, when Mr. Gulabchandjee Dhadha and others will address the meeting on "The Duties of Jains." Mr. Makanjeebhai Mehta will preside.

P. Y. C, HINDU GYMKHANA VS. RECREATION CLUB.

A cricket match was played on the 4th instant between the P. Y. C. Hindu Gymkhana and the Recreation Club on the P. Y. C Hindu Gymkhana ground which ended in a win P. Y. C. Hindu Gymkhana by 137 runs.

P. Y. C. HINDU GYMKHANA.

Mr. Navale 5; Mr. Bhaje 49; Prof. Devdhar 61; Mr. Bhusari 32; Mr. Godbole 7; Mr. Joshi 22; Mr. Chiplunkar 10; Mr. Gupte 0; Mr. Karlekar 6; Mr. Phadke 6; Mr. Barve not out; extras 11; total 209.

RECREATION CLUB.

Mr. Dandekar 20; Mr. Mitkar 8; Mr. Yellapa 13; Mr. Pawar 15; Mr. Ranade 3; Mr. Kadam 0; Mr. Chiplankar 2; Mr. Sakku 1; Mr. Gujrati 0; Mr. Bholasir not out; Mr. Kadam 0; extras 13; total 72.

"KUBAB" SELLER CONVICTED

IMPORTS PUTRID MEAT.

At the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. B. N. Athavle, Sub-Inspector Rane charged Sikhendar Khudabux, a seller of *Kubab*, with importing 150 lbs. of putrid meat from Kurla without a license or permit.

The accused was arrested near the Sion Bridge. He pleaded guilty and was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 25, or to suffer one month's hard labour.

THE WOMAN IN ROOM 13.

DENNISTON COMPANY.

The Denniston Players again showed their ability to cope with either, drama, comedy or farce, by putting before the public this very excellent drama, last night owing to the rain the house was small, but there is still an opportunity of seeing the piece again to-night.

Miss Warda Howard played the leading femine part, proving that she is not only a versatile actress, but very strong in emotional parts.

Mr. Leo Kennedy and Mr. Reginal Wykeham, played the two principal male parts, as "Paul Ramsay", and "Dick Turner" respectively, Reginal Wykeham making a very plausible scoundrel, and playing his role splendidly, and Leo Kennedy being equally good. Miss Florence Chapman appears first as an exceedingly, gawky, homely, country girl, and her entry bring the one touch of comedy to the play. The part of the John Bruce was played by Mr. William Agustin, and was played well, and had the merit of at in time being over-played. Mr. W Vaughan Morgan, as a Police Captain took the part well, which although only a minor one, he made stand out distinctly. The other members of the caste all played well together there being no jars, or pauses and altogether produced a very pleasing effect the plot of the play is an especially strong one, full of intense interest and strong situations throughout, with very fine emotional work. It is to be regretted that so few people turned up for this production, but the applause was all that could be expected and was well merited.

A PAIR OF CELEBRITIES AT KALYAN.

ONE COMMITTED TO SESSIONS.

John O'Neil and R. Nicholson, Europeans, were recently found loafing about at Kalyan cheating people, as alleged by the prosecution, by false pretences to procure money, food and drink. They falsely, it is alleged represented to some people that they were officials of Chotani and Co. Others from whom they asked money they promised to pay the loan when they came the next day to examine the liquor shops as they were they said, Abkari Inspectors.

The accused were arrested by Inspector Athavle of the Kalyan Police and placed before Mr E. W. Perry, I.C.S., Assistant Collector of Bassein Prant.

O'Neil was sent to the workhouse under the Vagrancy Act, while Nicholson, who has several previous convictions against him was committed to the Thana Criminal Sessions.

SHOCKING RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

EUROPEAN KILLED AT BHANDUP.

(From our Correspondent.)

On Saturday a shocking railway accident occurred at the Bhandup Railway Station. Mr. W. H. Willis, who was quite a young man, of good phisique and good appearance and who was an Engineer in the Tata Works, slipped from the footboard of a G. I. P. Railway train and fell on the rails. He was run over and fearfully crushed.

An inquest was held at which Mr. Orr, District Superintendent of Police Thana was present. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

The deceased's wife is in America for whom much sympathy is felt.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR TUESDAF, THE 6TH OF JULY, 1920.

BEFORE THE HON CHIEF JUSTICE HON. MR. JUSTICE FAWCETT.

In the Division Court No. 52.

APPEALS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

87-19-1131-19—Mehta L. & Co., Vithaldas Jugjiwands a firm v. Chunilal Bhikalal a firm, Daphtary F & D.

88-19-481-18—In person, Domnic M D Cruz and ors v. Anandrao Dayanath Kirtikar & anr. Dubash and Co.

89-19-1176-19—Purshotamrai & Co., Thackar Ranchoddas Mathuradas and Co. a firm v. Pranlal Bhaichand a firm, Mehta L and Co.

81-19-1350-17—Ardeshir & D & Co., Goolam Mahomed [illegible] Mahemed Patel and anr v. Saranai widow, Smetham & Co.

78-19-1776-19—Daphtary F and D, Shah Vadilal Bros a firm v. Joshi Bhugwanji Khimji, Purnanand & Co.

86-19-561-19—Payne and Co., Hooseinbhoy Ahmedbhoy & anr v. Abdul Hamid Habibhoy, Edgelow G W & Co.

5-20-1022-19—Mehta L & Co., Ramji Devkaran a firm v. Narsidas Devchand a firm. Mulji and Tha.

4-20-490-19—Mehta L and Co., Gopalji Kalyanji and Co. a firm v. Jamnadas Manilal & Co. a firm. Bhimji & Co.

10-20-2122-19—Shamrao M & H. Amratbai widow and ors. v. Vallabhdas Kalianji. Amarchand & M.

11-20-2014-19—Bhai K & G. Nagindas Lalcobhai Kazia a firm v. Maganlal Venilal. Mulji and Th.

12-20-133-19—Motichand & D. Manilal Motilal a firm v. Goculdas Daoji a firm. Bhimji & Co.

13-20-456-19—Dubash and Co., Chunilal Sarupchand a firm v. Chhabildas Nathubhai a firm. Ardeshir H D & Co.

14-20-450-16 & T & I J 2-16—Jamsedji R & D. Manghershaw & N. Mariambai Yusuf Mahomed Lalji v. Fatmabai widow. Captain & V.

15-20-1429-19—Malvi M R & Co., Sadasukh Gambhirchand a firm v. Baijnath Ramnandrai and ors. Matubhai J & M.

21-20-638-19—Dubash and Co., Thakar Meghanlal Naravendas v. Jagmohandas Lakhmidas. N C Dalal.

25-20-1907-19—Payne and Co., Syer Hoosein and ors v. Behramji Cawasji Batliwalla. Merwanji K & Co.

18-20-1717-19—Payne and Co., Vallabhdas Fegoji a firm v. Ranchordas Mathuradas & Co. a firm. Purshotamrai & Co.

27-20-1361-18—N C Dalal, Choonibhai v. J V Hildreth, Patell and Ez.

14-16-1083-14—Tyabji D & Co., Manalal Dughunath and ors v. Dadhalsson Ramjiwan a firm. Captain & V.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI

In the Division Court No. 49.

SUMMARY SUIT FOR DISPOSAL IN CHAMBERS.

In the Division Court No. 43.

1163-20—Mehta L & Co., Samaldas Amichand v. Mahomedalli Shaik Ibrahimji Kuvajarwella.

AFTER INSOLANT COURT IS OVER.

SUIT FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL. SHORT CAUSES.

3453-19—Edg G W & Co., S Khermoosh & anr Jacob Benjamin.

3572-19—Manilal & Khir. Messrs. Magattally Jamnadas a firm v. Chandulal Narrandas, Khandvalla & Co.

247-20—Shamrao M & H. Manchand Walchand & Co., a firm v. Kishalal Mohanlal Jamkhandi a firm.

447-20—Mulla & Mulla. Messrs. Mangantal Parbhudas a firm v. Messrs Virchand Dalcharam a firm.

475-20—Mulji & Tha. Hirachand Primji v. Shivnaraven Goil.

695-20—Rustomji & Gir. Premaji Amraji v. Pana Khaga, Mulla & M.

717-20—Amin & Desai, Jashbhai Narsidas Patel & anr v. Sakrabhai Motilal Shah. Motichand & D.

820-20—Amarchand & M. Mathuradas Gordhandas v. Chimalal Motilal. Pandia & Co.

865-20—Amarchand & M. Messrs. Maneckchand Gulabchand a firm v. Vasantra Jagannath Aryaman. G B Pandya.

909-20—Dubash & Co., Chiminram Motilal a firm v. Radhakisson Ramjivan a firm.

916-20—Bhai K & Gir. The Yokohama Specie Bank Ltd. v. J T Mistry. Jamshedji R & D.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

MOTOR CAR CO.'S AND FOOTPATHS.

A meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Mr. V. A. Dabholkar presiding, when the Corporation approved of the draft amendment to the Municipal Act enlarging its powers of taxation from 12 to 17 per cent. of the rateable value of buildings and lands in the city. The Corporation also passed a resolution drawing the attention of the Commissioner to the motor cars littering the footpaths and roads in front of large motor car establishments. Pointed mention was made of the companies on the New Queen's Road and Medows Street which were monopolising the entire roads to the great inconvenience of the public. Mr. Sethna's rider to the resolution about the practice of storing packages on the foot-paths by shipping companies was also passed.

MAXIMUM GENERAL TAX.

The Corporation considered the following letter from Government:

"With reference to your letter in which it proposed that the City of Bombay Municipal Act should be amended so as to raise the maximum limit of the General Tax from 12 per cent. to 17 per cent. of the rateable value of buildings and lands in the City, with a view to increasing the borrowing powers of the Corporation, I am directed to forward a draft amendment together with a Statement of Objects and Reasons and to request that you will be so good as to communicate to Government any remarks which the Corporation may have to offer thereon. The draft amendment will be incorporated in the Bill further to amend the Act which has been referred to the Corporation.

Government desire to meet the wishes of the Corporation, by proceeding with this legislation at the next meeting of the Legislative Council.

The statement of objects and reasons stated:

The Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay have to face in the immediate future a very large capital expenditure on works urgently required for the improvement of the present conditions of the city and to meet its rapidly growing demands.

2. It is considered necessary therefore, not only to enable the Corporation to increase its actual income but so to increase its potential income that an ample balance of possible taxation against which loans can be raised will be provided and a guarantee that funds will be available to meet all repayment charges will be assured.

3. The object of this amendment is to raise the maximum of the general property rate leviable under section 140 (c) of the City of Bombay Municipal Act (Bom. III of 1888) from twelve per centum to seventeen thus increasing the power of taxation of the Corporation and its capacity to borrow.

Mr. Cowasji moved a proposition approving of the draft amendment as proposed by the Government.

He said the question had been fully discussed and amendment was a simple one. They need not have further discussion on the matter.

The Hon. Mr. P. C. Sethna seconded.

Mr. Sukhia said he was not in favour of the proposition although it had been approved by the Committee.

The proposition was then passed.

Dr. A. G. Viegas moved:

That the Municipal Commissioner be requested to report on (a) the probable cost of covering the main open drains and the subsidiary thereof in the city, (b) the origin of the open channel or drain starting from near the Dadar B. B. and C. I. Railway station and discharging into the open fields to the east of Mahim station and the subsidiary open drain opening into it from near the Matunga B. B. and C. I. Railway station and the cost of covering these drains also and on whom the responsibility of doing it rest and (c) on the effect of these open mains and subsidiary drains and channel on the health of the people in their neighbourhood.

Dr. Veigas said the people who were living in the neighbourhood suffered very gratly and it was time that the drains were covered.

Dr. D. B. Master seconded, and the motion was passed.

LITTERING THE FOOTPATHS.

Dr. J. J. Cursetji then moved: that the attention of the Commissioner be drawn to the practice now obtaining at certain large motor car establishments of littering the footpaths and roads adjoining their premises with empty packing cases, and putting out a large number of cars on the road side for small repairs or for cleaning purposes, and he be requested to invite the early attention of the Police Commissioner to the great congestion and obstruction to vehicular traffic and the serious danger to which the pedestrians are exposed thereby, and to request that he should take such measures as he may think necessary to prevent its continuance.

He said these cars were a great danger to the public and it was a most scandalous thing. It was the duty of the Municipality to remove this nuisance as soon as possible.

Mr. P. J. Marzban, seconding, said that in most of the streets these cars were a danger to all sorts of traffic and he particularly mentioned Medows Street.

Mr. M. A. Havliwalla said the road behind the New Queen's Road was almost entirely used by the motor car companies for unpacking cases and repairing cars; Hughes Road was in the same condition and things must be mended.

The Commissioner said a certain firm on the New Queen's Road had a double row of motor cars before its office. The question was whether a motor car, which paid its taxes, was entitled to get its petrol from a shop. He thought it had a right. But it was difficult to control the traffic. About packing cases he thought that would have to be watched constantly.

Dr. M. C. Javle complained that a motor car company used the whole road from the level crossing to the Sandhurst Bridge for unpacking cases and repairing its cars. When small hawkers were prosecuted, he hoped that big motor car companies would not be let off.

Mr. M. M. Kamdar asked if a motor car owner had a right to stand his car in front of a shop and take his petrol, whether [illegible] had not the right to park along all the roads in the city. He did not ask this question, because those poor men were not allowed the use of all roads-like the Queens Road, etc.

The Hon. Mr. P. C. Sethna said there were graver things happening, in the city when the private companies were storing their packages on the foot-paths. The "Bombay Chronicle" had written about this some time ago pointedly drawing the attention of the Police Commissioner to the fact. He moved a rider adding the following before the last sentence: and also the practice on the part of shipping and forwarding agents of storing their constituents' packages on the foot-paths and often on the roads.

This was agreed to by the movers.

Mr. J. B. Petit said the cars stood on the roads not only for their petrol, but also for repairs; he had some times noticed huge packing cases on the roads, causing obstruction to the public.

The motion was then passed.

The Corporation then adjourned to Thurs-

OVERCROWDING ON B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

COMPANY'S LIABILITY.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In your issue of 19th June, your correspondent A.G.R. from Bhayandar, complains of overcrowding. A Railway Company cannot issue tickets so as to overcrowd a train. If the company does so, it is liable to forfeit to Government Rs. twenty per day per overcrowded carriage or compartment under Section 93 of the Indian Railways Act. But unfortunately the Government and its vigilant servants have made this section a dead letter, taking no action under it.

But A.G.R. can file a civil suit against the company for damages, if he suffers any by having to pay fares for higher class or by finding no room at all and thus missing a particular train. According to the company's rules, when there is no room for all the persons holding tickets, those that have issued first, must be given a preference in the serial order of their tickets; and thus season ticket-holders must have a first claim to accommodation. If the company breaks this rule, it is certainly liable to be sued for damages by the passengers. Unless passengers take it into their heads to stand upon their rights and to haul the heedless company before a law court for every inconvenience suffered, the grievances of third class passengers will stand as unredressed for ever.—Yours, etc.

V. G. JAVADEKAR.
Pleader.

[illegible]ia, July 3.

MOTOR DEALERS' UNION

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—You will remember that you have been kind enough to take up our cause, vid your valued paper of the 18th October 1919 when a section of the Motor Trade Association attempted to squeeze out the motor dealers having no garage, from the benefit of free tdade for reasons of their own, and such a movement was supported by the then management of the local Dunlop Rubber Co. Ltd., headed by Mr. Taylor. The whole matter was placed in detail before the present management of the Dunlop Rubber Co. Ltd., and its present General Manager, Mr. Andrews, who, in his interview with us, regretting for the break of policy, assured us of his doing everything possible, to establish the continuance of good relations between the company and the members.

Accordingly the following resolution was passed in a special general meeting of our members held on the 16th ultimo.

"Read the communications that passed between us and the Dunlop Rubber Co. Ltd., of Birmingham and Bombay: Resolved they be thanked for their considerateness and we reciprocate the same by resuming to patronise their products as far as possible. Resolved further to communicate to them that in the interest of all concerned they be requested to see such recurrences are avoided."

On behalf of the Union, I offer my sincere thanks to you for the kind services you have rendered us by fighting for the weak in a most disinterested and philanthropic spirit.—Yours, etc.

K. D. Bhagwat.
Hon. Secretary.
THE MOTOR DEALERS' UNION
July. 3.

"AS OTHERS SEE US"

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—With reference to your editorial comments appearing in your issue of 3rd instant regarding my interview with your reporter I am sorry the reporter has not correctly empressed my views when he said "Dr. Kamath ..... thought that the average intelligence of a Madras councillor was far higher than in Bombay . . ." I merely mentioned to him that "I came to learn matters civic from an ideal city and I am very much disappointed I had nothing much to learn or copy from the city fathers of Bombay."—Yours, etc.

V. RAMAKAMATH,
Bombay, July 5.

BAHAUDIN COLLEGE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have seen in your issue of the 30th June an Associated Press telegram in which reference is made to an order issued by the Junagadh Durbar excluding non-Kathiawadis from the College and stating that I have resigned as a protest.

This latter statement is not true. I am not resigning but my retirement from State service at the end of the current financial year (Aug. 31st) after three extensions has quite unwarrantably been connected with the order with which it has no connection at all.—Yours, etc.,

JAMES SCOTT,
Principal.

Junagadh, July 3.

GOVT. HOUSE RECEPTION.

PRESENTATION OF INSIGNIA.

At the reception to be held at Government House, Ganeshkhind, on Tuesday the 6th July 1920, at 5-30 p.m. His Excellency the Governor intends to present:—

The insignia of a Companion of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire to:—

Brigadier-General H. C. Nanton, and Mr. E. F. Newnham.

The insignia of a Commander of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire to:—

Mr. C. S. Campbell, I.C.S.

The insignia of an Officer of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire to:—

Engineer Commander J. W. M. Godden, R.I.M., Mr. A. M. Reith, Mr. S. D. Robertson, Lieut-Col. Ram Singh, and Mr. W. G. Warburton.

The insignia of a Member of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire to:—

Mrs. Sunabai K. Dastur, Mr. B. F. Gomes, Mrs. Hirabai Padamji, Miss J. May Whitcombe, Mr. A. Baker, Miss M. S. Captain, Miss B. A. Engineer, Mr. W. G. Mackay, Mr. D. E. Mahawa, Mr. N. D. Marker, Rao Bahadur K. N. Sailor, and Mrs. Lucia Turnbull.

The Kaisar-i-Hind Medal of the First Class to:—

Dr. W. J. Wanless.

The Kaisar-i-Hind Medal of the Second Class to:—

Mr. Manilal Jugaldas.

The King's Police Medal to:—

Mr. G. F. Wilson.

The Sanad and Badge of Khan Bahadur to:—

K. B. Dhanjishah Bamanji Cooper, and K. B. Kamruddin Abdul Rahman.

The Sanad and Badge of Rao Bahadur to:—

R. B. Sheshgiri Ramchandra Koppikar, R. B. Girdharsing Maniram, and R. B. Ramji Ramchandra Kale.

HARD LOT OF PENSIONED CLERKS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In view of the abnormal increase in the prices of the necessaries of life, and the cost of living, Government, the Municipality, the Port Trustees and Mercantile firms have almost proportionately increated for the salaries of their servants and given them relief in the shape of allowances of one kind or another. Obliged keep appearances and to live decently clerks and their families have to suffer silently and mutely; for, it is indeed a great struggle to keep up better appearances with the salaries received by the generality of clerks. This middling class is really hit hard by adverse circumstances. It is, however, satisfactory to note that their case has received attention at the hands of their employers; but the condition of pensioners strongly appeals for pity and commisseration. And I would humbly but strongly and earnestly, appeal to the Government and Municipal authorities to do something for those employees of theirs who have, after long service, faithfully performed, retired on half and even less pay without any allowance on account of exceptional circumstances and rise in prices They have been worn out in service and are now unable to obtain employment elsewhere with the result that they and their families are being severely tried. I know several cases, deserving of compassion and pity, the hardships they have to undergo are really severe. One can have no idea of their privations. In order to relieve their distress and so often the rigors of their hardships, it would be an act of humanity on the part of Government and the Municipality to extend to their suffering pensioners their sympathy and help in one form or other, say, for instance, a certain concession made in the shape of war or scarcity allowance or grant. This indulgence or concession may not be extended to pensioners drawing say Rs. 100 and over. In the case of the Bombay Municipality all pensioners have contributed to pension fund and I think if their contributions are refunded to them, it will be a great boon to them. This remission or refund may be limited to certain pensioners only, to those who have been retired since 1915, 1916, or 1917. I trust that this matter will be taken up by some kind Corporator and favourably considered by the general body Still better would it be if the Municipal Commissioner moved in the matter and pleaded for the pensioners.—Yours, etc.

Bombay, June 30.

PRO BONO.

HOSHANGABAD DIST. CONFERENCE.

A correspondent writes to say:

The first session of the Hoshangabad district conference finished its sittings on the 27th June after three days' continuous work. Rai Bahadur Pandit Bishnudutt Shukul presided. The presidential speech covered all important topics of the day 400 delegates, including a large number of tenant delegates, attended from the four tehsils of the district and actively participated in the deliberations. One special feature of the conference was the part played by the tenants. They actively participated in the Subjects Committee discussions and while the resolutions on Begar and Rasad were being discussed two tenants came up to bear testimony to the hardships that were being discussed. Similarly, when the resolution on Railways was being discussed and the inconveniences of ordinary people travelling with soldiers were being dilated upon, one person came up to say how he was ejected from a second class compartment by a soldier at midnight while it was raining severely and the train had stopped accidentally on the wayside.

LONDON NEW YORK CROSS RATE.

The London New York cross rates on the 2nd and 3rd instant were 396 1/4 and 395 1/2 respectively.

SPORTING NEWS.

CRICKET AT POONA.

POONA GYMKHANA VS. POONA PARSIS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

POONA, July 5.

This match was played on the Gymkhana ground on Saturday. The ground was very much on the soft side after the heavy rain Friday evening. The Parsis won the toss and batted first but were all out in an hour and a half with the modest total of 82 runs. Coombs created havoc amongst the batsmen, taking 6 wickets for 45 runs. The Gymkhana commenced their innings at about 2.15 p.m. and had lost two wickets for 5 runs when rain considerably interfered with the play. This however did not necessitate the players to retire and the score stood at 41 for 5 wickets when rain again interfered and compelled a retirement to the pavilion. The Gymkhana resumed their innings after the tea interval and very quickly passed their opponent's total. At 105, Brett retired, West contributed 51 and Coombs 52, which included 9 fours. The innings closed at 5.30. The Gymkhana won by 100 runs.

Scores:—

PARSI GYMKHANA.

Mr. N. S. Doctor run out	5
Mr. S. R. Madon lbw, b Coombs	0
Mr N. S. Patel, c Stroud, b Coombs	17
Mr N K Irani std. Clauson b Coombs	3
Mr. R. I Irani, c Church b Coombs	19
Mr H M Dadabhoy run out	10
Mr. R. S. Khambatta c Kelly b McKenzie	4
Mr. A. S. Writer, v Church b Coombs	11
Mr P M Mehta b Coombs	7
Mr. T N Dhanjasha c Welby b McKenzie	2
Mr. P. P Chapgar, not out	0
Extras	1
Total	82

BOOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
Coombs	15	45	3	6
Higgins	5	12	1	0
Mackenzie	9	25	0	2

POONA GYMKHANA.

Captn Brett retired	51
Capt. Kelly c Irani b Dadabhoy	0
Capt. Wall c and b Khambata	9
Major McKenzie c Irani b Dadabhoy	18
Mr. F. A. Clauson lbw, b Irani	1
Mr. E. E. Coombs, c Patel, b Khambatta	52
Mr. J. B. Church c Danjishaw b Khambatta	26
Mr. R. S. Wilby, c Khambatta b Irani	0
Mr. A. Stedman, c Pajini b Khambata	9
Mr. F. L. Stroud not out	11
Mr. W R. C Higgins b Dadabhoy	10
Extras	4
Total	183

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
R B. Khambatta	11	56	0	4
H M Dadabhoy	12	50	1	4
N K Irani	10	58	0	2
N. S Doctor	2	14	0	0

BANGALORE RACES.

FIRST DAY'S HANDICAPS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

BANGALORE, June 5.

The following are handicaps for the first day's Bangalore races which open to-morrow:—

THE SOUTHERN INDIA PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Antic 9-7, Bunty 8-5, Gipsy's Advice 9-4, The Square 9-0, Sarigelo 8-10, Cerrage 8-7, La Taie Monte La 8-5, Verres 8-5, Barsen 8-5, Ben Gill 8-2, Abajana 8-2 Ballynacura 8-0, Moss Pride 7-7, Wheaten 7-0.

THE MACINTERE PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Burma 9-7, Allannah 9-2, Abajala 9-0, Ben Gill 9-0, King Melton 9-0, Kitty O'Hara 8-12, Veraland Rose 8-10, Silk and Scarlet 8-10, White Bell 8-9, Myrian 8-8, Ozorina 8-7, Winning Way 8-7, Belle Change 8-6, Japonnette 8-5, Flying Foe 8-0, Dialect 8-0, Sibelde Langton 8-0, Lady Changeful 8-0, Windsor Lady Lavenir 7-12, Bally Macad 7-12, St. Pol 7-7, Warrior 7-7, Lord Robert 7-2, Dorands 7-0.

THE FARM PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Red Duke 9-10, Maple 9-7, Atlanta 9-5, Cobble 9-4, Guidon 9-0, Chenon Bill 8-6, Black Top 8-0, Bellel Luck 8-0, Q. L. 7-10, Conductor 7-0, Cultivator 7-0, Shooting Star 7-0.

THE EASTERN PLATE. (Division A).—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mechanic 9-7, Subbiaca 9-0, Fusilier 8-12, Long Boat 8-7, Cimader 8-5, Moshel 8-5, La Grand 8-4, Reuter 8-3, Silver King 8-0, Varlet 7-13, Peshwa 7-7.

THE EASTERN PLATE. (Division B).—Distance 6 furlongs.

Colonial 9-0, Charley Grey 8-13, Keynote 8-12 Arab Knight 8-7, Nasubdar 8-7, Canada 8-4, Salim Pasha 8-3, Monaco 7-10, Commencement 7-8, Sheik 7-4, Moonlight 7-0.

THE PADDOCK PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Gipsy's Advice 11-0, Toylene 9-5, Berinthia 8-12, Mimdere 8-12, Green Pearl 8-9, Little Wonder 8-7, The Shrew 8-5, Hypatia 8-3, Garib 8-0, Miss Twistum 7-12, Q. L. 7-4, St. Twist 7-3, Conductor 7-0, Cultivator 7-0, Biddy 7-0, Turkish Flag 7-0, Corandim 7-0, Nellie 7-0.

Lieut.-Col. C. Gaunt acts as handicapper.

SCRATCHINGS.

(From our Correspondent.)

BANGALORE, July 5.

The following are the scratchings for to-morrow's races:

THE SOUTHERN INDIA PLATE:

Antiobunty Sangelo, Tell, Montt, Moss Pride and Wheaten.

THE MOINTIRE PLATE:

Burma, Allanah, Verl and Rose. Ozorina winning way; Lady Changeful, Windsor, Lady and St. Pol.

THE FARM PLATE:

Atlanta, Cherion, Bill, Q. L. and Shooting Star.

THE EASTERN PLATE (Division A):—Fusilier 8-12; Silver King 8-0.

THE EASTERN PLATE (Division B):—Colonial 9-0 and Moonlight 7-0.

THE BADDOCK PLATE:—Gipsy's Advice Toylene, Munderah Green Pearl; The Shrew Corandiem and Nellie.

The following are the acceptances for to-morrow's Naval, Military and the Civil Service Plate's. Distance 5 furlongs.

Morsgill 10-7, Sir Rupert 10-7, Cupid 9-7, Dorando 10-7; Polar Star 10-7; Hazara 10-7; Galibaldi 10-7; Meance 10-7; Bunty 10-7; Bally Macad 10-7.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Tuesday, July 6, 1920.

FOREST POLICY.

There is a welcome change in the Government review of the latest Forest Administration Report. It is too much, however, to expect Government openly to acknowledge the glaring blunders of the immediate past before initiating a new policy. Under the mistaken notion that it is their duty to say that whatever was done in the past was right they seek in a way to justify the old policy. That defence, however, is a lamentable failure. The marked forward policy of which Government speak with obvious satisfaction is in no sense due to their initiative. It is due, as they themselves candidly state, to the war demands and the increasing value of forest produce. The forest railway from Alnavar to Dandeli itself is the result of pressure of war and but for the war it is extremely doubtful whether Government would have moved in the matter for another hundred years. Even now the rich possibilities of this line and the urgent necessity of fully developing it do not seem to have been clearly grasped by Government or else they would not have talked of petty extensions to Bhagavati and Kirurthi. The magnificent forest property can only be properly exploited if the Alnavar-Dandeli line is pushed on to the sea, as has often been demanded. The provision of a well-equipped seaport is equally necessary. There is no need to be frightened at the expenditure; the rapidly expanding forest revenue, which has doubled itself during the last nine years, will alone be able to meet all the expenditure involved, not to speak of further exploitation which would be rendered feasible by the carrying out of the proposed extension. There is no need to treat the line as a Forest Railway only. It may be thrown open to the passenger traffic, as Mr. Emmanuel suggests. Karwar has been deliberately starved and sacrificed and a foreign port pampered at the expense of native ports. Nothing will compensate the loss hitherto suffered, but Government, we trust, will now at least do justice to Karwar. They themselves stand to gain much and, in their own interests, the adoption of a bold policy is eminently advisable.

It is an admitted fact that the splendid forests of Kanara and Satpura have not been properly exploited. Government have contented themselves only by standing guard over these forests and have allowed the property, in many cases, to rot rather then utilise it wisely. They offer the excuse that for many years the small staff of highly trained Forest Officers had to devote most of it time to protection and regeneration and that the business side of the large commercial department was consequently neglected. If the staff was inadequate, who prevented Government from increasing it? What made them send Bombay students to Dehra Dun and Coimbatore? What came in their way of starting an independent Forest College of their own, years ago? Why did they not send half-a-dozen qualified Indians annually to foreign countries to study the latest developments in Forestry? The fault is entirely that of Government and the excuse offered of postponing scientific exploitation on the plea that protection and regeneration had to be looked after is absurd. Are Government satisfied that even this work has been properly done? The Chief Conservator himself says that regeneration work has never been satisfactory owing to want of staff for supervising—also for execution—and that under the proposed system of clear cutting about to be introduced in revised working plans, even requirements for sylvicultural operations will be insufficient. The working plans are in arrears and new work has not been attempted. It is better for Government to understand clearly where they are. The Forest administration has been a failure even as regards regeneration and the Department is not in touch with modern developments in Forestry. Even Government saw mills have not been quite a success for want of expert staff. All this clearly indicates that Forest administration has been considerably defective even as regards points it claims to have made its own. Now Government have thought of the appointment of a Forest Utilisation Officer; Forest Engineers are to be appointed and an expert agency is to be established to tackle the problems of transport and conversion. Much valuable time has been lost and measures which should have been undertaken when the Department was first established, are proposed to be adopted now. Who is responsible for this hopeless muddle and delay? One thing the Forest Department has stuck to and it is protection. Forest property being perishable, protection by itself world never be a success. In the name of protection, the Department has devised a series of harassing rules and has wisely and oppressively administered them. The Department starts with the principle that people have no rights as regards forests; what they can claim are only privileges hedged round with many restrictions and liable to be withdrawn on the slightest protext. As the Collector of Belgaum says it is essential that people should not come to look upon the Forest Department as an oppressor. Mr. MacGregor is doubtful of the wisdom of widespread prosecution for failure to extinguish fires. Mr. Mountford is equally emphatic on the point. He considers rewards of far greater importance than punishments. Mr. Mountford is quite justified in saying that a village deserves punishment if it fires a forest but that to punish a village for fires started by some one unknown, possibly a passing wayfarer, because the villagers did not help to put out the fire, only arouses irritation and possibly retaliation. The population is so sparse and so scattered, as the Commissioner remarks, that the people cannot be summoned and cannot come up in time to be of much help. Communal punishments are to be deprecated in any case and the suggestion made of planting punitive guards deserves the utmost condemnation. Grazing rules require to be still further liberalised and during fodder famine, considerable lattitude ought to be given. In Kanara where many of the villages are solely dependant on forests for their needs, the requirements of agriculture should not be sacrificed to the whim of Forest officials. As Government remark, everything will depend on the sympathetic interpretation of rules. The Forest Department has been known never to infuse sympathy into its administration and a rigid enforcement of rules even to the verge of absurdity has been the prominent feature of this administration.

Forest problems, which have recently come into prominence, may not be new but Forest grievances lying unredressed for years together are ever new. It must be the prime concern of Government to inquire thoroughly into the grievances and remove them. Government announce pompously that while they will inquire patiently into local complaints and apply a remedy where possible, they will not yield to popular clamour. The revenue authorities are not generally known for their advocacy of the rights of rayats. When even they are moved to intervene and try to protect the rayat from the greed of the Forest Department, Government may rest assured that the grievances are thoroughly genuine. Kanara, where the Forest grievances are extremely acute, has been universally spoken of as a very quiet District, unwilling to agitate even when it ought to. When such a generally submissive District speaks out as it did in the recent Conference, Government may take it that the Forest grievances are in no way exaggerated. It would be a grievous blunder to ascribe the recent agitation to popular clamour and departmental jealousy. It is not a question of mere differences between the Forest and Revenue Departments. A mere Conference of officials cannot decide the question at issue. A third party is most intimately concerned and that is the patient and long-suffering rayat and Government must protect him. It would be a mistake to place Forest officials in revenue charge. Let the Forest officials first do their legitimate work. The Forest mahals require to be abolished and revenue officials should be placed in revenue charge. The Forest officials are extremely jealous of placing even the minor forests in the charge of the Revenue Department and Mr. Bell argues that management, by the Revenue Department, of the Forests is no management. From the beginning to the end of his report, Mr. Bell complains of the shortage of officers. Why should the Forest Department or Government then hanker after the creation of Forest mahals? There is doubtless an equal need of restrictions and facilities. Government should correctly balance the conflict between the two. Nobody intends any organised attack on the forests. The people are as anxious as Government themselves to preserve the forests but they want to utilise them. What the people want is the provision of reasonable facilities hitherto denied to them by a shortsighted department unacquainted wtih its legitimate duties and responsibilities. It is something to know that Government are aware that much remains to be done. They hope to hand over the Department to the Minister, with a quickening spirit infused throughout and with the main lines of development clearly marked out. We trust, however, that the hands of the Minister will not be unnecessarily tied down. The reformed attitude of Government comes a little too late when the Department is about to be transferred to popular hands. A rich future no doubt awaits the Department but it will have to be mainly fashioned by the Minister himself.

Notes of the Day.

44 Hour Week for British Workers.

The National Federation of Trades Unions has passed a resolution at its Conference held at Leamington demanding the application of the 44-hours week to all industries. The miners have already obtained the concession of a 46-hour week and the railwaymen work no more than 48-hours. It has been demonstrated in America that far from diminishing production, reasonable hours of work tend to raise its level in every industry. The miners of Great Britain proved this and used it as a successful argument for obtaining a shorter working week. The old conception that the longer you make your workers slave for you the more profits you are likely to make has given place to the principle that reasonable exertion combined with reasonable leisure and scientific methods is much more profitable in the long run. But not until the production of goods for the profit of a few gives place to production for the use of the community will there be an adequate realisation of the value of the lives of a nation's workers.

What of the Indian Workers?

During the strenuous campaign carried out in England last year on behalf of Indian workers it was unanimously conceded that conditions of labour in India must be brought to approximate those prevailing in Western countries. There are many who think such a contingency was impossible to contemplate because Indian workers, possessing inferior physique must necessarily work longer hours! The logic of this argument may not appeal to our readers who will probably protest that if hunger, low wages and bad housing have ruined the physique of Indian workers it is necessary to legalise not a 12-hours day but a shorter working day than even that obtained by Western workers. A nation's backbone is the mass of its population—usually its wage-earners; and those who think that civilization and culture should be reserved for the esoteric few are mistaken. Leisure to cultivate their minds and a sufficiency with which to obtain opportunities for the refinement of their tastes should be the birthright of every man and woman.

Indians in East Africa.

The acute grievances under which Indians in East Africa labour are well-known and the question of their removal has been prominently to the fore for some time. But we are afraid the conduct of the agitation towards securing the removal of the grievances has not been marked by as much energy and untiring propaganda as the needs of the situation demands. Mr. Jeevanjee, speaking at a luncheon in London, made clear the claims of East African Indians. Mr. V. J. Patel, also speaking there, said that Lord Milner had been informed of the position of Indians in East Africa and he had replied that the Governor of East Africa had been instructed with regard to the policy to be followed. This reply is very unsatisfactory and is indicative of no particular modification in the attitude of the Government. If the trouble and expense undertaken by the deputation should be productive only of this answer which means nothing, much more vigorous agitation must be carried on—especially in India and England—in order to make Lord Milner feel that he has not exactly fulfilled his functions. It will be the most painful episode yet known in the history of "British" Administration of East Africa if the Indians resident therein, already exasperated by the humiliation put upon them, are driven to the threatened course of action—non-cooperation and passive resistance—by the misguided persistence of the authorities in their present policy. The warning needs to be given—and the responsibility will rest on the British Cabinet for the consequences that will follow.

A "Successful" General!

A correspondent to the "Pioneer", who apparently possesses a fertile brain of the diabolical species, attributes originality of achievement to the Government of India for "punishing" a "successful" general unlike the Carthaginians who used to crucify *unsuccessful* generals. General Dyer was indeed "successful"! Had he not, like Horatius, in the brave days of old, to "keep the bridge" with, as he looked on his people, a tear in his eye and a glance, as he looked upon the "traitors", stern and high? Did not, like the suffetes Malchus who conquered almost all Sicily and expelled the Greeks, his modern prototype overrun all Punjab and gloriously achieve the expulsion of formidable forces more mighty than the combined strength of Gelo of Syracuse and Theron of Agrigentum which defeated Hamilcar under the walls of Himera? An ungrateful Government has "punished" such a "successful" general, and well may the correspondent sigh: "What better can be expected of the ilk of those who condemned Admiral Byng?." Bomilcar, the conspirator, was crucified—General Dyer, the betrayer of England's honour, has been asked to "resign." What a gulf between Carthage and England!

Railway Profiteering and Public Rights.

It is reported that the Railway authorities are sitting in Bangalore to discuss an increase in the fares paid by Third Class passengers. If the Railway magnates had met to discuss the total abolition of Third-Class fares there would have been some sense in their deliberations. Shareholders and officials connected with the administration of vital industries are possessed of an entirely wrong conception of the uses to whioh capital invested in such industries is to be applied. Capital should not be used to obtain enormous profits but to ensure comfort and convenience to the public. The Railway authorities have no justification whatever for their proposed action. At the present time, in spite of definite penalties attaching to the offence of permitting overcrowding, the lot of the poor third-class passengers crowded like maggots is so intolerable that any attempt to make it worse will provoke a serious agitation. Anyone similarly packing animals in a truck would be proceeded against immediately under the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act. If it were in their power these miserable sufferers would make it obligatory upon members of the Railway Board to travel third-class on all the railways in order that some sense of indignity and hardship should come home to them. Companies, like the B. B. & C. I. Railway—which has already notified the increase in its metre-gauge section—have made in one year over 5½ crores in gross earnings. Their total profits have been nearly 60 per cent. of this sum and yet the unsatiated members of the Railway heirarchy (which has not a single Indian members) are not content. Both workmen and the public should see to it that Railway companies no longer gorge enormous profits at the expense of paying starvation wages, on the one hand, and permitting horrible, disgusting and heartless methods of travel on the other. We do not doubt that such inequities could not easily be perpetrated were the Indian Railways, catering to the Indian public, run by a predominantly Indian staff, under the control of a Railway Board with Indian members

Europeans, Moderates and Extremists.

In the Bengal Legislative Council, a resolution was moved on July 1, by the Hon. Mr. Akhil Chandra Dutt demanding "that the proposal of allotting to the General European Constituency in the Reformed Council four more seats than were originally proposed by the Franchise Committee be dropped." The Hon. Mr. Watson Smyth thereupon lost his temper maddened by Mr. Dutt's sacrilege in attacking the vested interests of the European community, but like all men who lose their temper he made himself look foolish and ridiculous. For instance no man in his senses would call a butchering general the image of Tolstoy or a boasting brutal governor a poor, long suffering St. Francis. But Mr. Smyth had the hardhood to say: "We Europeans are a peace-loving and long-suffering race." Having professed adherence to the noble Christian principle of Peace which goes the length of saying that when smitten on one side you must not retaliate but turn the other cheek to your enemy, the Tolstoyan Mr. Smyth addresses himself thus to Mr. Dutt: "If he makes the mistake of smiting us on one cheek then I can assure him that, no matter what our religion may teach us, we shall not turn the other cheek to him but on the contrary shall hit him back with a vigour that may possibly surprise him." We commend this noble sentiment to those of our countrymen who profess a Moderate creed for the redoubtable Mr. Smyth is building high hopes of partnership with them. He says: "If this resolution is passed it will certainly dishearten those who hope that Moderates and Europeans will work in harmony together, and it will tend to drive us into perpetual opposition."

European Representation and Indian Rights.

However the motion was lost by 9 votes to 10 as also another debarring Europeans and Indians from contesting Labour seats in the new Council. We see no reason why differential or preferential treatment should be accorded to the European community. Surely those who are entrenched in secure positions as our rulers can well afford, with all the machinery of a bureaucratic government, to look after the interests of their countrymen without adding an unofficial element of strength to their undoubted powers. We are afraid that men like Mr. Smyth are merely trying to imitate in their weak way the example set by Sir Michael O'Dwyer of indecent menace and outrageous boast. But they have not reckoned with the recoil of their foolishness practised upon an unoffending and sorely tried people.

Cry for Water.

The indifference—not to say, callousness—of the local Municipal authorities to the cry of distress proceeding from residents in the city owing to the shortage of water supply in many of the tenements inhabited by poor and middle class people is well illustrated in the letter from the residents of one of the buildings in Girgaum which we published on Saturday. After failing to move the landlord to give them an adequate water supply, they have been appealing since 1st April last to the various Municipal authorities to redress their grievance, but they are still in the same plight as before and to make matters worse the Hydraulic Engineer is stated to have actually thrown up his hands and pleaded that he could not do anything in the matter, since he had no power to compel the landlord to set matters right! The Municipal Commissioner, too, to whom urgent representations have been made more than once, has failed to come to their rescue. In these circumstances, the residents are asking what they are to do. Are they to die of thirst and insanitation? There is enough water in the heavens, enough in the mains, but not a drop in the house-pipes! Is this creditable to the first Municipality in India? Seeing that the Municipality levies a water rate, which is included in the rents of premises such as the one in question, which do not receive any supply of water, is it not the duty of the Municipality to see that arrangements are made by the landlord to provide for an adequate supply of water to tenants? If the Municipal Act is powerless to compel the landlord to do so, the earlier the Act is amended the better. If the Water Department is unwilling to move in the matter, the Health Department, in the vital interests of the city, ought to bestir itself. At present, it is the practice in this latter Department, on receipt of any complaint of insanitary conditions in any premises owing to deficient water supply, to forward that complaint to the Hydraulic Engineer and to let the matter drop there. No care is taken to see if the Water Department has been able to arrange with the landlord for a sufficient supply and thus to remove the insanitary conditions complained of. We do not say that such is the invariable practice, but this is often the case. The case of the Secta Building referred to above is only one instance in point.

Municipal Progress!

Scores of other cases can be cited, where repeated appeals both to the Health and Water Departments have failed to evoke any response in spite of the gravity of the situation. How long is the Municipality going to tolerate this state of things? How long are the ratepayers and the public of this city going to put up with such municipal inertitude and apathy? Crores are being wasted in "improving" the water supply of the city, but with every year that passes the hardships of the poor and middle class residents of Bomboy, instead of diminishing, are being aggravated. Whether it is the roads, the footpaths, the sewers, or the general sanitary conditions in the majority of the tenements, there is every where the signs of neglect and deteriorations in a degree worse than Bombay was accustomed to experience a decade ago. Is this, we ask, the progress that the citizens of this city are to take pride in?

GREEKS OCCUPY BALIKESSAR.

TURKISH NATIONALISTS OUT-FLANKED.

1,200 PRISONERS CAPTURED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July, 2.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., July 5.

Paris.—A Greek communique states that the Greeks occupied Balikesar on June 30th. The nationalists being outflanked from the east retreated after stout resistance leaving a number of killed and wounded. The Greeks captured twelve hundred prisoners fifty-four guns with most of the breaches removed and much war material.

ENEMY COMPLETELY SCATTERED

GREEK ADVANCE OF 120 KILOMETRES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 3.
Recd 2-45 p.m., July 5.

A Greek Official communique:—The details of victory at Balikesar show that the fleeing enemy has been completely scattered and disorganised. It is not expected that the Nationalists will be able to offer any longer material resistance on the northern front. Since the beginning of the operations on June 22nd, the Greeks have advanced 120 kilometres in a torrid tem perature. An enemy detachment has surrendered with arms on the Philadelphi front.

DEMOCRATS' CONVENTION.

MR. McADOO'S NOMINATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 3.
Recd. 4-30 p.m., July 5.

[redacted] first ballot:—

Mr. McAdoo	266
Mr. Palmer	254
Mr. Cox	134

Second ballot:—

Mr McAdoo	289
Mr. Palmer	264
Mr. Cox	159

Upon the announcement of second ballot the convention adjourned till half past nine on Saturday.

CONVENTION'S DRAFT PLATFORM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 3.
Recd. 4-30 p.m., July 5.

The Convention draft platform favours the League of Nations as the surest means of maintaining the peace of the world. The platform advocates immediate ratification of the Peace tTreaty without reservations impairing essential integrity, but does not impose reservation clarifying American obligations to the League of Nations. The Convention created the reading of the platform with tremendous cheering.

RESULT OF THIRD BALLOT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 3.
Recd. 9 p.m., July 5.

San Francisco:—The following was the result of the third ballot:—

McAdoo 324½; Palmer 252½; Cox 177. The order of leaders was unchanged until the seventh ballot when the result was:—McAdoo 384; Cox 295; Palmer 267.

ZOROASTRIAN HOUSE IN LONDON.

SIR M. BHOWNAGGREE'S APPEAL FOR FUNDS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 3.
Recd. 2-45 p.m. July 5.

Sir Mancherjee Bhownaggree to-day explained to the members of his community a scheme for a Parsee centre in London called the Zoroastrian House to which Mr. Dhunjibhoy Bomanji has donated £5,000 and the executors of the late Mr. E. J. Khory £1,500. An appeal is being issued for a further sum.

INTER-REGIMENTAL POLO.

17TH LANCERS BEAT SCOTS GREYS IN FINAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 3.
Recd 2-45 p.m., July 5.

In the final of the inter-regimental pol at Hurlingham the 17th Lancers beat th Scots Greys by nine goals to five.

POLES' PLIGHT.

"PLAYED FOR HIGH STAKES BUT LOST."

DIPLOMATIC INTERVENTION NECESSARY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 3.
Recd. 4-30 p.m., July 5.

Ominous reports are reaching Brussels regarding the situation of the Polish armies which are apparently hardpressed. The Bolshevists report further advance on the part of the Reds towards Rovno, an important railway centre on the Galician frontier. Anxiety is felt regarding the capacity of the Poles to maintain a prolonged resistance.

The "Daily Chronicle" commenting on this says that the Poles have played for high stakes and have lost. There can be no question of the Allies recovering them, but diplomatic intervention will probably be necessary.

AN UNEXPECTED HITCH.

BELGIUM'S PERCENTAGE OF INDEMNITY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 3.
Recd. 4-30 p.m., July 5.

Paris.—A message from Brussels states that the work of conference has been delated unexpectedly by a hitch in connection with Belgium's percentage of indemnity. The incident is believed to be due to the action of Italy in demanding that Belgium should abandon in Italy's favour a part of percentage assigned to her. It is expected that the matter will be settled to-day, Italy having declared that she will not insist on the system of annual payments provided that the agreement regarding percentage of Germany's payments to each of the Allies is fixed prior to the Spa Conference.

CONFERENCE OF PREMIERS.

BELGIUM ABANDONS RIGHT TO PREFERENTIAL INDEMNITY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 3.
Recd. 9 p.m., July 5.

Brussels.—The Conference of Premiers resumed discussion of the distribution of indemnity, and the provisional suggestions for a division on a preferential basis were [illegible] temporarily. It is understood that proposals have now been made by which Belgium abandons her right to the preferential indemnity receiving, instead, a percentage of total reparation which will work out as follows:—

France fifty-two per cent; Britain twenty-two per cent; Belgium fourteen per cent.

It is understood that Italians are favourably disposed towards the proposal.

LONDON PORT STRIKE.

BUILDING OPERATIONS AT STANDSTILL

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 3.
Recd. 4-30 p.m., July 5.

Two thousand builders and electricians employed by the Port of London Authority struck to-day, owing to the alleged failure of the Authority to recognise the recent award of the Conciliation Board regarding wages.

Building operations are practically at standstill.

RICE HOARDING IN SHANGHAI.

SALES AT RECORD PRICE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 3.
Recd. 4-30 p.m., July 5.

Shanghai—Rice is selling at the record price of sixteen dollars a picul. The authorities are taking strong measures against hoarding. It is estimated that there are forty days' stocks hoarded in godowns. The Rice Guild has fixed the maximum price at fourteen dollars. The Municipal Council has issued a proclamation, threatening dire penalties for hoarders and profiteers. The shopkeepers maintain that the fourteen dollars maximum means ruin for them.

There have been a few cases of looting of riceshops but the police are in perfect command of the situation.

DEATH OF SIR EDWARD DURAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July, 2.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., July 5.

The death is announced of Sir Edward Law Durand at one time Resident in Nepaul.

The late Sir Edward Durand, the son of late Sir H. Durand, R.E., was born on 5th June, 1845 and was educated at Bath, Bapton, Guildford. He entered the 66th regiment in 1865; Fengal Staff Corps in 1868. He was the Assistant Commissioner Afghan Boundary from 1884 to 1886. He retired in 1893 (Lieut. Col.).

MESSRS. MONTAGU'S SILVER REPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July, 2.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., July 5.

Messrs. Montagu's silver report states that the market is steady owing to speculative purchases and scantiness of supplies from the continent.

FIGHTING THE BOLSHEVIKS.

MR. CHURCHILL'S MANOEUVRES.

REMARKABLE ALLEGATIONS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, July 3.
Recd. 3 p.m., July 5.

The "Daily News" publishes a remarkable document alleged to have been discovered by the Soviet troops in Archangel. The copy is also stated to have been found among Koltchak's papers. The document, which was handed to the British Labour representatives in Russia, purports to deal with the negotiations between Mr. Churchill and the White Russian representative Colonel Goloven, who alleges firstly, that Mr. Churchill enjoined the strictest secrecy fearing criticism of the Labourites; secondly, that Mr. Churchill promised to help against the Bolshevik campaign in every way promising to postpone indefinitely the evacuation of Archangel; thirdly, that Mr. Churchill promised to give secret help to General Denikin, also send technical troops; fourthly, that the selected Russian prisoners in Germany should be organised to fight Bolshevists; fifthly, that Mr. Churchill promised to ask the Commons for twenty-four millions sterling under the above mentioned pretence and sixthly, that in all intervention matters Mr. Churchill would recognise the authority of Koltchak.

BOLSHEVIST ACTIVITIES IN AFGHANISTAN AND BORDER.

MR. MONTAGU'S STATEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 2.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., July 5.

In the House of Commons replying to General Surtees, Mr. Montagu stated that he had received reports of the Bolsheviste' activities in Afghanistan and on the border. The Government of India were carefully watching the propaganda which was of course, dangerous in any country. He was consulting the Government of India with regard to the publication of a statement regarding the matter.

STATEMENT ON BOLSHEVSTS' ACTIVITIES.

QUESTION OF PUBLICATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 3.
Recd. 2-45 p.m. July 5.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Montagu stated that he had received reports of the activities of the Bolshevists in Afghanistan and of the border tribes, and he was consulting the Government of India as regard publication of the statement.

PERSIAN CABINET NOT YET FORMED.

BOLSHEVISTS SHOWING NO SIGNS OF LEAVING N. PERSIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July, 2.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., July 5.

Interviewed by Reuter's representative Prince Firouz stated that according to the latest news the Cabinet was not yet formed. The situation in North Persia remained unchanged the Bolshevists showing no signs of leaving.

CURTAILMENT OF PRODUCTION.

DECISION OF MASTER COTTON SPINNERS' FEDERATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 3.
Recd. 2-45 p.m. July 5.

The General Committee of the Master Cotton-Spinners' Federation at a meeting in Manchester to discuss curtailment of production decided there was no necessity at present to interfere with the working hours

CRICKET IN ENGLAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 3.
Recd. 9 p.m., July 5.

Cricket:—The Cambridge University beat the M. C. C. at Lords by 29 runs.

CABLE ITEMS.

The deaths are announced of Major-General John Malcolmson and Deputy-Surgeon-General William Wynne.

London, July 3.—The French President has conferred the officership of the Legion of Honour on Lieut.-Colonel T. Nibbet and Medaille des Epidemies en Argent on Captain C. J. L. Patch of the Indian Army.

The King of Serbia has conferred the Order of the White Eagle of Fourth Class with Swords on Major K. Barge of the Indian Army.

London, June 3, Genoa.—The Plenary sitting of the Congress has approved the scheme for insurance aginst unemployment after shipwreck.

London, July, 3rd, Berlin.—The Minister of Defence has apologised to the Allies for the insulting behaviour of the population in Bremen and elsewhere during the Allies Commission's tour of inspection and supervising disarmament.

The King and Queen leave this morning on a two thousand mile tour in the course of which they will visit Edinburgh, the Isle of Man and South Wales returning on July 19th.

ALLEGED BREACH OF TRUST AND MISAPPROPRIATION.

MILITARY OFFICERS DISCHARGED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, July 5.

Judgment was delivered to-day by Lieut.-Col. Cumbelege, Cantonment Magistrate, in the case in which Capt. C. H. Obara, late O. C. of the Followers' Central Depot, Kirkee, and his Adjutant and Quartermaster Lt. N. G. Maclean were charged with criminal breach of trust and misappropriation of sums of money amounting to Rs. 17,800.

In the course of a very lengthy judgment, the Magistrate said the allegation of dishonesty brought forward by the prosecution were that payments made to the contractor of cooking pots supplied, were in excess of the amount recovered from the Followers to the extent of Rs. 8,000, that these payments were made from Government money which was contrary to orders, and that in order to protect themselves, the accused had instituted a system of ten per cent. deduction from the Followers' rations ostensibly to obtain currystuff, but in reality to make good the deficit on the cooking pots, also that the accused furnished false ration returns, and failed to credit the Depot ration account with the receipts from the Supply Depot, that rations were shown as issued in full, whereas only 90 per cent. were issued, that there was no system in the keeping of cooking account. The Court held that the fact that payments to the Contractor which were in excess of recoveries showed nothing dishonest. There was also nothing dishonest in overdrawing on the Depot treasure chest, in order to meet the demand of the Provant Fund which the Cooking Pote Fund was. In regard to the allegation of dishonesty in the preparation of ration returns, the Magistrate said that these returns were no doubt incorrect, but that did not mean they were false. If such were the case almost every Commanding Officer and Quartermaster in the Army would be liable to prosecution. The Court found that none of the allegations of dishonesty had been proved, and ordered the accused to be discharged.

A QUARTERMASTER'S ACQUITTAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, July 5

The case in which Quartermaster, Eggleden, of the Norfolk Regiment in charge of the Military Account Depot at Ghorpuri, was charged with the theft of a sewing machine, the property of a Mahomedan, who had a cobbler's shop in the Depot, was also disposed of by Lieut.-Col. Cunbettge, Cantonment Magistrate. In passing orders he said that he found the statement of the accused that he had sold the machine in order to credit the proceedings to the Fund being got together for the benefit of St. Dunstan's Hom quite satisfactory. As the accused had explained, the President of the Regimental Institute had also disposed of sports gear of the Depot for the same purpose. He accordingly considered that there was no case against the accused whom he discharged.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July, 5.

The monsoon remains active except in North-West India. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, the Central Provinces, Konkan, Malabar and Hyderabad; local in Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, the United Provinces and Madras Deccan. A few falls also occurred in Upper Burma, Bombay Deccan, Mysore and South-east Madras.

The chief amounts are:—Port Blair, Mergui and Akayb one and half inches; Tavoy two; Myitkyina and Cherrapunji four; Dibrugarh one and half; Jalpaiguri two; Benares and Dehra Dun four; Cawnpore and Roorkee one; Mussooree three; Amraoti one and a half; Khandwa, Hoshangabad and Pachmarhi one; Chanda one and a half; Calicut and Parbhani three; Nizamabad four; Hanankonda one and a half; Hyderabad Deccan one; and Mercara two.

Forecast:—Some extension in the United Provinces and East Punjab.

The Electric Power Station site for Multan, behind the Telegraph Office in cantonments, has been approved, the General Electric Co of Calcutta being the licensee. (A. P.)

* * * *

Dr. Poonsey Heerjee Meisheri, L. M. & S., who, for six years, represented the Mandvi Ward in the Municipal Corporation, intends standing as a candidate for the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Veljee Lakhamsey Nappoo. (A. P.)

"STRICT EXECUTION OF TREATY."

ONLY WAY TO BE OUT.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, July 3.
Recd. 3 p.m., July 5.

Berlin.—D'Abernon presenting his credentials said that the world crisis could only be met by general co-operation. He added that the essential foundation for us was firm maintenance of the present alliances and strict execution of the Peace Treaty.

Ebert replied that the German people and Government were united in their earnest resolve to meet their obligations and dispel the atmosphere of distrust.

CHANCELLOR'S DECLARATION

APPROVED BY REICHSTAG.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 3.
Recd. 4-30 p.m., July 5.

Berlin.—The Reichstag has rejected by 313 votes to 64 the vote of no confidence moved by the Independent Socialists and adopted by 253 votes to 62 motion approving the Chancellor's declaration of policy. There were 54 abstentions in the latter vote.

DISARMING GERMANY.

DECISION OF BRUSSELS CONFERENCE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 3
Recd 2-45 p.m., July 5

The Brussels Conference has come to the conclusion that it is necessary to secure disarmament of Germany at any price and Marshal Foch and Sir Henry Wilson hav been directed to consider practical means of imposing upon Germany the execution of the disarmament clauses of the Treaty.

LAWN TENNIS WORLD CHAMPIONSHIPS.

RESULTS OF CHALLENGE ROUNDS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 3.
Recd. 9 p.m., July 5.

The following are the results of the Challenge Rounds of the Lawn Tennis World Championships at Wimbledon.

Men's Singles:—Tilden (America) beat Patterson (Australia) (Holder) 2/6; 6/3; 6/2; 6/4.

Men's Doubles:—C. Garland and R. N. Williams (America) beat Kingscote and J. C. Parke (England) 4/6; 6/4; 7/5; 6/2. Garland and Williams become the World's Champions as the present holders of the title did not defend it.

Mixed Doubles:—G. Patterson and Mlle. Lenglen beat R. Lycett and Miss Ryan (Holders) 7/5; 6/3.

Ladies' Doubles:—Mlle. Lenglen and Miss Ryan beat Mrs. Lambert Chambers and Mrs. Larcombe 6/4; 6/0.

HENLEY REGATTA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 3.
Recd. 9 p.m., July 5.

The Henley Regatta concluded, to-day, in wretched weather. In the final of the Grand Challenge Cup, Magdalen (Oxford) beat Leander by two lengths.

Time:—7 mins. 24 secs.

In the final of the Diamond Sculls J. Beresford beat D. Gollan by three lengths.

Time:—8 mins. 57 secs.

REINSTATING DR. KITCHLEW AS MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER

MOTION VETOED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, July 5.

At a meeting of the Municipal Committee of Amritsar held last week, a resolution to have Dr. Saifuddin Kitchlew, whose name was removed by the Punjab Government from the list of Municipal Commissioners, after his conviction by the Martial Law Tribunal, last year, reinstated as a Municipal Commissioner was moved, but was vetoed. The President observed that it was for the people of the ward to represent the case to the Government.

KHILAFAT MEETING AT JHELUM.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, July 5.

A Khalifat meeting was held on Saturday last at Jhelum, among the speakers being Sarala Devi Chaudhrani who spoke on Swadeshi.

KOTRI STRIKE ENDS

(From our Correspondent.)

HYDERABAD (Sind) July, 5.

Under pressure from an influentia zamindar, whose houses they occupied, an some railway officials, the strikers at Kotr resumed work yesterday.

LATEST CABLES.

TENNIS.

TILDEN'S SPLENDID PLAY.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, July 5.
Recd. 0.30 a.m., July 6.

Wimbledon:—Tilden's victory in the Singles Final was won by the most convincing all-round tennis ever seen in this country. The pace throughout was terrific. Both players possess the cuper-service which furnised each with many winning points outright. But the test came when after the experimental first set. Tilden settled down to plugging Patterson's back-hand relentlessly with heavily chopped dall which, throughout the last three seys, Patterson was seen to be returning into the net consistently. Experts point out that Patterson's back-hand is fudamentally weak because he plays it with forehand grip and forehand face of the racquet.

The Mixed Doubles Final in which Patterson and Mlle. Lenglen beat Lycett and Miss Ryan was the greatest mixed doubles ever seen at Wimbledon. Lycett was the outstading player of the foursome.

CONFIDENCE IN MR. HUGHES.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, July 5.
Recd. 0.30 a.m., July 6.

Melbourne:—After considering the cablegrams leading to Minister Watt's resignation the Federal Nationalist Pary has passed a resolution recording its continued confidence in the Hughes and the Cabinet. Mr. Watt, who was in Europe, residing at the beginning of June owing to differences with Mr. Hughes and other members of the Cabinet.

INDEPENDENT IRISH REPUBLIC.

SUBSTITUTE PLANK DEFEATED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, July 5.
Recd. 0.30 a.m., July 6.

San Francisco:—The substitute plank recognising an Independent Irish Republic was defeated after which the Democrat Convention adopted the platform as sumitted.

PRINCE OF WALES AT FREMANTLE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, July 5.
Recd. 0.30 a.m., July 6.

Perth:—The Prince of Wales visited Fremantle by a launch returning by land. The greatest enthusiasm was shown throughout the trip.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

PERSIA'S APPEAL.

We are officially informed, wrote "The Daily Telegraph" in mail week, that the Council Meeting of the League of Nations, originally fixed for June 11, to discuss the situation created by the action of Soviet forces in Persian territory, will take place on June 14.

The Council of the League of Nations sent an invitation to the United States Government expressing the hope that they would avail themselves of this opportunity of being represented at, or of being associated with, the work of the International Financial Conference, which the Council has summoned to meet at Brussels. A reply has been received from the United States Government stating that the United States is intensely interested in the restoration of stable conditions throughout the world, and hopes that the interchange of views and information by experts may assist in the betterment of existing conditions. The Government could not see its way to appoint an official delegation, but the Secretary of the Treasury will be glad to designate one or more unofficial representatives to attend the Conference. While these delegates will not be authorised to bind or commit the Government in any way, they will be authorised to take part in the discussions of the Conference, for the purpose of giving information regarding the financial and economic conditions in America, and for the purpose of obtaining similar information in respect of other countries.

(From a Diplomatic Correspondent.)

There is considerable anxiety, both in the League and in Allied diplomatic quarters, regarding the outcome of the next Council of the League, which is to deal with the question of the "Red" invasion of Persia, because the attitude of some Governments is likely to conflict with what may be held to be the duty of their representatives on the League's Council qua Covenanters. It is for this reason that the Persian issue is being sandwiched between other questions, on which it should be easier to reach an agreement. It should also be noted how cautious is the procedure of the Council itself. For the Persian issue is to be dealt with, not as it might have been (under Article XVI. of the Covenant) as a wanton act of aggression against a member State, requiring all other member States immediately to ostracise the aggressor, but merely under Article XI., as a threat of war, to which the attention of the League has been drawn.

A Lahore message of July 5 says, [illegible] is announced of Mr. Leslie, Inspector of Factories, Punjab and North-West Frontier Province, of influenza at Saturday evening. (A. P.)

AS OTHERS SEE US.

(BY AN ONLOOKER.)

It is a commonplace among students of character and industrious pickers-up of life's "unconsidered trifles", that an immense amount of valuable information may be obtained from the sorts of people who make no claim to be well-informed. Even bazaar gossip is by no means to be despised by the discerning, and for my own part I willingly confess to a strong predilection for definitely unofficial sources, when in quest of information and impressions regarding official subjects and persons.

A correspondent in a part of India which is remote from Bombay put one or two questions to me in a recent letter regarding the personality and administration of our Governor in this Presidency—Sir George Lloyd, and this reminded me of another enquiry in the same vein from England, which the business of the idle onlooker had led me to neglect for two mails. Thus spurred I let fall discreet enquiries in quite a number of widely separated unofficial quarters; and was much struck by the practically unanimous similarity of gist and tone in the answers I received, greatly though some of them differed in language and style of expression.

A Composite Character Sketch.

Here and there I heard the adjectives "hard" and "hasty", and once—in a quarter famous for its extremism, this—"obstinate." In each case the first two adjectives were qualified, forming part of some such phrase as: A bit—perhaps. In the case of the one use of the third adjective it also was (qualified) but by means of words accentuating its harshness. "He knows his own mind", was a frequent comment more than once prefaced by such as exclamation as "Thank goodness!" One somewhat obscure comment was: "He's no politician", in answer to which facts from the nearest work of reference were cited, and elicited the further remark: "Well, I can't help that. I mean what I say: He's no politician. He's a man, and a worker. I do not say he's not a statesman; but I do say he's no politician; and a good thing, too, for Bombay."

There was one comment in which the unanimity was most striking. In every single quarter, including that in which the emphatic phrase about "obstinacy" cropped up, the Governor was described as strong, and an exceedingly hard worker.

"What I mean is," said one prominent "captain of industry", "that even the half of his capacity for sheer hard work, sustained hard work, mind you, combined with his long-headed shrewdness, and the extraordinary quickness with which he grips the heart of any practical problem, and measures up the character and aims of the men behind it—the half of it would mean wealth and success in private enterprise; in any kind of business known to me. We could not have a better Governor of Bombay; but in business he would very soon bestride a continent) not a Presidency."

In every quarter I found this insistence on the Governor's tireless industry, upon his exceptional capacity as a worker, upon his energetic grasp of affairs, and shrewd, practical insight; and nowhere was this more emphasised than by the man of extreme political views who held his Excellency to be very "obstinate" in declining to be moved in the matter of certain claims on behalf of which the speaker agitated. As for the qualifications of all these very unofficial judges, I make no particular claims, beyond saying that they are men successful in the conduct of their own affairs, including Europeans and Indians widely separated social and religious sections of the community and that the verdicts of each and all evidenced admiration and unaffected respect. One among them, by the way, offered some comment upon the question of Bombay's housing problem. Thus:—

Government Housing Plans.

"I have read some criticism of the Government in the "Times of India" and the "Bombay Chronicle", for not having long ago taken the public into its confidence regarding its housing programme. Well, I suppose Governments are always fair game for criticism, and I daresay it's good for them in a general way; though I am bound to say that of late years there has seemed to me to be a rather marked lack of generosity or discrimination about this criticism in India; because, in the first place it has been nearly all of the unhelpful, destructive type, hardly ever constructive; and, in the second place, because it seems to ignore altogether one of the most valuable and productive factors in all criticism, which is appreciation. The idea of our critics seems to have been the exact antithesis of the policy of the cheery Westerner in Canada whose saying is: 'If you can't boost, don't knock.' Our pundits, on the contrary, seem to say: "If you can't knock, be very careful you never boost'; or, in our idiom: If Government earns your approval say nothing: but whenever you see an opportunity, or the hint of one, for blame or attack, seize it promptly, and make the very most of it. I don't know whether that's good journalism. If the public like myself it must get very bored at time with the old string of more or less abusive epithets. But in any case, it certainly does not seem to me good politics, or citizenship, or sportsmanship. It seems to me the attacks, where and when called for, would be a deal more effective in every way if the critics they came from were known to be as free with their commendation, when merited, as with their blame, when that seemed called for. Fair play's a jewel, and, for that matter so is a little occasional variety.

Work Wanted, Not Talk.

"But in the matter of the Government and its housing programme, my own feeling is that here emphatically was a problem calling for solid work, rather than for talk and discussion. I have known Governors and Governments, and I could name statesmen here and in more westerly parts of the empire than India, who would have hailed the housing question as an ideal basis for talky, for unending discussion and comment; and for very little else. Much cry and little wool: many pious hopes, and mighty little real work. You can't have it all ways, and what I think we needed here, I think we have had got:—sound, solid and thorough work. I don't profess to be better informed than my neighbours, but I do know something about this housing question; and I do not think I should be very far out if I said that we had his Excellency to thank for the accomplishment of a mass of really very fine and valuable foundation-laying work on this problem, here in Bombay. Those who live longest will see most, but for my part I'm devoutly thankful that we had a Governor at this juncture who preferred work to talk, and insisted on the adoption of his choice, too. Before very long, I fancy everyone else in Bombay will share my view of this.

"As I say, you cannot have it all ways. If this business had been flung into the arena of public discussion we should still be in the talky-talky stage, without having begun the spade work. In a really big undertaking of this sort, it is the spade work, the foundations, that really matter; and if that is unduly delayed by means of discussing pros and cons or hampered by fluctuating counsels, you are apt never to get beyond these unprofitable stages at all. The sanction of the Government of India and of the Secretary of State, also, has to be obtained for this and that broad principle, and the delays, if these processes were mixed up with public discussion, would be appalling. The time for discussion and possible variation of method, is after the vital spade work has been accomplished which makes discussion worth while. And that, thanks to the forthright energies of our Governor, is just what I think we have got in Bombay. Personally, I think we may consider ourselves fortunate, and that the other way would have brought little or no real progress for years to come. As it is, I think the public will very shortly have all the information it desires, and that it will be found we can at once "get a move on," a real move, of a kind more satisfactory than all the discussion in the world."

Sub-Humorous Malice.

Fearful and wonderful, distinctly naughty at times, and occasionally rich in unconscious humour, are the ways of those speakers and writers whose not very pleasing or admirable aim in life appears to be the creation and stimulation of interracial antagonisms and ill feeling. Here is a little example of the sub-humourous, non-virulent method, culled from the pages of an enterprising Calcutta monthly. (The same pages contain only too many examples of the feverishly malicious vein, sizzling with the spirit of bitter uncharitableness which we try to eliminate from polite conversation, and certainly have no desire to reproduce here.) It follows some zestful comments upon the results of medical examinations for the Army in England during the last year of the war, when the cream of the race had long since departed upon active service, in too many cases, alas! never to return:—

"Physically, then, the British people are far from being a race of giant, or even of normally healthy and fit men. When they come out to sojourn in India, fat earnings, good and abundant food and plenty of leisure and sports make them physically superior to the majority of their countrymen at Home, who are of inferior physique."

A slight effort of imagination may conjure up a fancy portrait of the writer, in Calcutta, whose earnings from this kind of work may be assumed, no doubt, to provide him also with "good and abundant food," while, perhaps, he finds sufficient of "sports" in the work itself. One would not perhaps go so far as to call such work useful or honourable, but there certainly is humour in the idea of all these weedy fellows flocking out to India to recuperate and build up their starveling constitutions. This it is no doubt which is at the root of all the difficulties about getting furlough from India. Probably the shipping agents, too, have been given a hint not to be lavish of cabin accommodation. A paternal Government is doubtless anxious lest by too frequent visits to poor, squalid England, their officers might lose some of the virility acquired in India, and lapse once more in to their native debility.

CARTHAGINIAN PRACTCE REVERSED!

DYER'S "SUCCESS" ADMIRED.

"Quousque Tandem" writes to the "Pioneer":—

Sir,—History records that the Carthaginians used to crucify their *unsuccessful* generals; and that Admiral Byng in the 18th century was shot, as Volttaire wittily remarked, *"pour encourager les autres."* It has been left to the Government of India to achieve the originality of punishing a *successful* general. It would tax even the wit of Voltaire to make an epigram, which would do justice to this amazing stroke of genius.

KARACHI FANCY BAZAAR & SWADESHI EXHIBITION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—With reference to the announcement made that a Fancy Bazar and Swadeshi Exhibition will be held in Karachi. I shall thank you to publish this letter informing the public that those, who are desirous of exhibiting any kind of Swadeshi articles, will please write to me forthwith. Every encouragement is necessary to make the Exhibition a success and I hope all sympathisers will make it a point of sending any small or big article made as Swadeshi. This will help our cause also the exhibitors will have a very good opportunity of introducing their goods in the market.—Yours, etc.,

FIDA HUSAIN M. QUETTAWALA.
Hon. Secretary,
Swadeshi Exhibition Committee.

Marriot Road,
Karachi, July 2.

SEPARATE SEAT FOR AN "UNTOUCHABLE" MEMBER.

STRANGE DECISION OF RANDER MUNICIPALITY.

(From our own Correspondent.)

SURAT, July 4.

Among the many questions that came for discussion at the special general meeting of the local Municipal Corporation on Friday last the applications from the Municipal servants for increased pay created a great excitement. The Corporation, after a hot debate for more than three hours, resolved to refer the matter to the Managing Committee.

The adjourned general meeting of the Municipality was held yesterday when the Corporation considered the letter from the Commissioner N. D. refusing to sanction the recommendation of the Municipality regarding the free grant of a certain plot of ground to the Mania Vidyalaya. A proposal to sell the plot was brought forward. But on the councillors' and the president's leaving the meeting, the Corporation dispersed without practically doing anything in the matter.

The District Local Board, Surat, passed resolutions expressing their willingness to have the privilege of electing a non-official president, sanctioning Rs. 2,500 for a temporary dispensary at Supa in the Jalalpura Taluka, and expressing their thanks to Mr. Rustomji Khursetji for his offer of Rs. 8,600 for a veterinary dispensary.

Mr. Nurmohomed Kadar Shaikh proposes to stand as a Candidate for a seat in the Bombay Legislative Council on behalf of the Mahomedans of Surat and Ahmedabad.

The Mullaji the high priest of the Boras was entertained, the other day, at a tea-party at Dumas by H. H. the Nawab of Sachin, when H. H. the Nawab announced the present of two plots of land in Dumas, to the Mullaji, and presented him with a sanad for the same.

The price of liquor has gone very high in Naosari, as a result some of the liquor-drinkers, particularly the Gola community has resolved to abstain from drinking.

Mr. Kalia Jivan, a nominated "untouchable" member of the Rander Municipality has been asked, in spite of his protest to take a separate seat keptapart for him as it was thus decided by the majority of the members.

To-day is the anniversary day of the late Mr. Amratlal Sunderji Padhiar, a literary figure in Gujerat. It was celebrated this evening when under the auspices of the "Seva Mandal" lectures were delivered on the life of Mr. Padhiar. The lecturers laid special stress on the social activities and simple habits of the deceased.

"BUSY PUBLIC SERVANT" VS. POOR MESSENGER.

LATTER ORDERED TO PAY RS. 50 FOR "VEXATIOUS CHARGE."

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, July 5.

In a case of assault brought against Mr. G. H. Jackson, I.C.S., Settlement Officer, Tanjore, by a telegraph messenger of the Tanjore Post Office, the Additional District Magistrate passed orders discharging Mr. Jacason and directing the complainant to pay him a compensation of Rs. 50.

The complainant's case was briefly as follows:—He met the accused on horseback when two 'jutkas' were coming against him. He swerved to the right side of the road and rode along on his cycle to escape a collision with the 'jutkas'. After he had gone a short distance Mr. Jackson gave him a blow on his head with his whip. He continued to ride further looking back in fear and received more blows on his head. Mr. Jackson's horse did not kick him but trod on him with one of its forelegs. Mr. Jackson in his oral statement said that the complainant was riding on the right hand side of the road and cycled straight towards him to avoid any collision which might have been serious both to himself and to the complainant. He tried to force the complainant aside, with his right hand and could not say whether the complainant was struck in the process. He never struck the complainant after the collision. He claimed discharge and compensation.

The Magistrate in the course of judgment said: I have no doubt that this is a charge brought vexatiously against a gentleman who is a busy public servant holding in this district a position of great responsibility. He has been dragged to the Court to his own personal annoyance and to the detriment of his work in order to answer a malicious charge.

BANGALORE Y. M. C. A.

CAMPAIGN FOR RS. 7,5000 FOR BUILDING.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANGAORE, July 5.

A campaign to collect funds to the extent of Rs. 75,000 for acquiring a building as a local habitation of Young Women's Christian Association has been started in Bangalore. Mrs. Barton, wife of the Hon. Resident, who is President of the Association, has taken great personal interest in the cause, and elaborate arrangements have been made to hold a fete in the Residency grounds. The campaign opened yesterday, when references were made at services in various churches in the station. To-day a public meeting was held, the Hon. Mr. W. P. Barton presiding, when spirited appeals on behalf of the Funds were made by Mr. E. W. Fritcheley of Bombay, Miss Cawldrey and Dr. Borlase.

THE COTTON MARKET.

A SURVEY.

(From our Correspondent.)

July 4.

The American cotton crop seems to be gradually becoming better. The weather is more favourable there and the crops too must necessarily become better if nothing untoward happens hereafter. The crop started with a very serious handicap but with favourable weather it is becoming more hopeful. In England there is a bearish influence and it had taken such a hold upon some of the speculators that they did not care much for unfavourable weather, even when it was reported. But on the other hand, the Continental spinners are securing cotton at every favourable opportunity in spite of the great difficulties of finance. The bigger ports of the United States alone sent 54,000 bales to Germany in three weeks. Egypt has been giving fair hopes about the cotton crop. The reports of the conditions of the crop there are generally pessimistic and so form a depressing factor. A good deal depends upon the monsoon. If the monsoon breaks out in real earnest the price of cotton may go down somewhat. There are large quantities of inferior cotton accumulated in Bombay and they are to a great extent unsaleable. Nobody seems to take any serious interest in them. They are a drag upon the market. If the weather continues more favourable they will enter Bombay in large quantities in the next season and have a depressing effect on the market.

Now some of the Continental importers of Indian cotton have neither money nor credit to get cotton from India. With Germany and Austria crippled financially as in every other respect, with no demand from Russia, things are not very hopeful for the exporter of Indian cotton. But Italy seems to be a continental country which can effectively buy Indian cotton. Trade in cotton with Italy has been gradually growing and reached its climax in the year 1914. Then there has been a decline. But if Indian exporters vigourously push in their cotton it is sure to induce Italian buyers to import large quantities of Indian cotton.

FOREIGN.

The American market during this week remained fluctuating on weather reports and an advance of 50 to 100 points has taken place in the near position, while a drop of 40 to 50 points is reported in distant month's deliveries. Private cables have been received here stating that the next Bureau Report of crop estimate will be about 70 per cent. which shows an improvement on last month's which was 62.4 per cent. but it is almost the same as last year's.

The Liverpool market as usual followed the American market but not very closely. Private cables have been received from Manchester stating that the depression in Manchester is only temporary as stocks are not accumulating as anticipated before.

LOCAL.

The local market ruled very steady during this week owing to the absence of rains in many parts of India and the rate of F. F. M. G. Broach advanced up to Rs. 469 per candy, but subsequently owing to reports of beneficial and timely rains and also to the slackness of trade demand the rates have declined to Rs. 451. The average rate of this week is Rs. 460 as against Rs. 451 of the last week and Rs. 447 the average of the week previous. From the 1st of July there were issues of tenders, the largest being for Bengal, then for Oomra and very few for Broach. Consequently the rates of the Cotton Contracts Committee were rightly ruling high, round about Rs. 485. There is a regular demand for stapled cotton at fairly good rates. Therefore the Broach contracts will rule steady in comparison with those of other descriptions. Consequently, it is not advisable to make sales of Broach contracts, under the circumstances. But regarding ready cotton it is advisable to make sales taking advantage of every rise in prices. The demand in Ready cotton is moderate, the mills are buying stapled descriptions and better grades of cotton and the European exporters are inquiring after better grades of Oomra and Sind American. But the Japanese exporters are not only out of the market but are also selling their ready stock to the local mills at current rates. It will be some time more before they buy again in the local market.

The stock in Bombay is estimated at about 12 lacs of bales. The arrivals into Bombay still continue on a fairly large scale. This is a bearish factor for Ready cotton and so advise their disposal at every advance.

LATEST QUOTATIONS.

The latest quotations for forward dealings are as follows:

F.G. M.G. Broach 453 July-Aug. delivery.
F.G. M.G. Bengal 211 July, delivery.
F.G. M.G. Bengal 227 Sept., delivery.
Fine M.G. Oomra 273 July, delivery.
Fine M.G. Oomra 286 Sept., delivery.

The approximate ready quotations for the various kinds of cotton:—

Sind American Rs. 425/525.
Broach Rs. 330/360.
Berar Rs. 340/380.
Moglai Rs. 230/300.
Bengal Rs. 200/245.
Khandesh Rs. 170/200.

PIECE GOODS MARKET.

The piece goods market remained easy with hardly any smart demand and prices remained stationary. The exchange problem is causing anxiety. The efforts of the Government to stabilise exchange have not been successful. With the rate of American cotton at 27 per lb., there is little or no hope of any appreciable decline in prices of European manufactured goods. But there was a fair turnover in local-made goods.

CONFERENCE OF WORLD ULLAMAS.

TO BE HELD IN AFGHANISTAN.

(From our own Correspondent.)

HYDERABAD (Sind) July, 5.

At a meeting of the Ullamas and Moulvies of Sind held at Karachi on 2nd July it was resolved that a joint conference of the Ullamas of the world be held in Afghanistan under the presidency of Amir Amanullah Khan to consider schemes for the defence of Islam. An important Sind Provincial Khilafat Conference is to be held at Shadipalli on 23rd 24th and 25th instant Special representations have been sent to secure attendance of Mr. Gandhi, Mr. Mohomedul Hussan, Maulana Abdul Bari, Mr. Shaukat Ali and Lala Lajpatrai Doctor Kitchlew, Hasrat Mohoni and other leaders.

RECALL LORD CHELMSFORD.

IMPEACH O'DWYER.

(From a Correspondent.)

KARACHI, July 5.

The public meeting held on Saturday evening under the auspices of the All-India Home Rule League condemned the Majority report of the Hunter Committee emphatically, protested against the whitewashing despatches of the Government of India and the State Secretary and called upon His Majesty's Government to recall Lord Chelmsford, impeach Sir Michael O'Dwyer and after a due trial to punish General Dyer and other officers responsible for misdeeds. Unless the end of justice is satisfied, discontent is likely to become so acute that the welcome to the Prince of Wales is doubtful.

Mr. Durgadas who presided, introduced the subject.

Among the speakers were Mr. Lalchand, the vice Principal of the New High School, Mr. Narsurglal Mahmad Khan and several leading Moulvis and Pirs who had come for the Khilafat committee. The meeting was large, influential and enthusiastic, lasting till ten at night.

MR. MONTAGU AND PUNJAB.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Mr. R. Venkat Ram's letter in today's "Chronicle" on the above subject speaks for itself and every one would admit that the President's ruling in respect of the addendum was quite unconstitutional. He should have allowed the addendum, duly seconded as it was, to be placed before the meeting for its approval or rejection. But the move on the part of the President was not an unwise one and a little tact on the part of the spousers of the addendum would have saved this unhappy incident. Sir Narayen Chandavarkar apprehended a sharp division in case such an addendum were moved before the meeting and it seems he wished that the resolutions on this particular occasion and in connection with a particular subject should be unanimously passed. If there was a chance of the addendum being unanimously accepted, I believe, Sir Narayen would have no objection to its being placed before the meeting. But there was no such chance and hence the supporters of the addendum would have been well advised in not insisting upon it in the face of this apprehension expressed by Sir Narayen. It was a matter for congratulating our countrymen that the Moderates even, headed by Sir Narayen had persuaded themselves to agree with the Nationalists on a question like the demand of the recall of Lord Chelmsford which they fought shy of doing only a few months back. It was not that they were against this demand altogether, but they awaited the findings of the Hunter Enquiry to enable them to fix the responsibility for the Punjab Muddle on the proper culprit, and having seen who are reallly responsible for the Punjab tragedy they have voted for the demand for the recall of Lord Chelmsford. The meeting, including the Moderates, was unanimous on this resolution and hence it was unwise to introduce an apple of discord.—Yours, etc.

S. V. RAO.

23, Fanaswady, 2nd Lane.
Bombay, July 3.

MR. MONTAGU.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Like a diamond Mr. Montagu has many facets.

(1) As an Under-Secretary of State for India, he was magniloquent!

(2) As a critic of the old Government, in respect of the Mesopotamia Commission Report he was quite Ciceronian!

(3) In the shaping of the Reform Scheme, he has been a magnificent magician!

(4) To the British services in India he has been a benevolent disciplinarian!

(5) In regard to Mr. B. G. Horniman's unjustifiable detention in England Mr. Montagu has been a pure partisan of the bureaucracy of Bombay and of Simla.

(6) In respect of the Hunter Committee Report, he figures more as a politician and a tactician, than as a Justinian!

(7) Whereas in regard to the Turkish Treaty, he was the most eloquent supporter of the Islamic claims before the terms were published; he has been as silent as the sphinx, since the terms are out!

These are a few of the phases of Mr. Montague's career in regard to India: and whilst there are some, who are anxious to see his statue in every Indian village; and there are others, who demand his resignation for his despatch on the Hunter Committee report; there is a vast majority of people, who believe, that in the present Cabinet, there is no other Minister, who knows and understands, feels for and works for India more than the Right Honourable Samuel Edwin Montagu.

At the same time, it must be stated freely and fearlessly, that all the efforts of Mr. Montagu to pacify India by the Reforms will bear little fruit, unless

(1) The Punjab wrongs are righted;
(2) The pledges of the Premier and of Lord Hardinge are fulfilled in respect of Turkey;
(3) And the unjust ban against Mr. Horniman is removed.

This is India's ardent prayer to our mighty Secretary, Mr. Montagu.—Yours, etc.,

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

NON-CO-OPERATION

MR. LAJPAT RAI'S RESOLUTION.

LAHORE INVITES SPECIAL CONGRESS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, July 5.

A meeting of the Punjab Provincial Congress Committee and of the candidates for election to the new reformed councils from this province was held last evening, Lala Harkishen Lal presiding. Several members from the out stations were present. It was resolved that the Punjab was ready to hold the session of the Special Congress at Lahore should the All-India Congress Committee so desire and that the middle of September would be most suitable time for holding the congress.

Lala Lajpatrai next moved the resolution on non-co-operation in regard to the reformed councils as a protest against the Hunter Committee's majority report and the despatches of the Secretary of State and the Government of India. Lala Lajpatrai said his point was that while participation in the reformed councils might give the Indian members some little power it would not make for freedom, and agitation on unpalatable lines to the bureaucracy was still in danger of being called as open rebellion. The little power which the Indian members might possess would be purchased at the cost of subservience to the bureaucracy in larger matters. He also traced the harm from the fact of the rivalry of Congress candidates standing for the same constituency and of personal issues being raised thereby.

In reply one member pointed out that non-co-operation was opposed to the Congress creed which presupposed attainment of self-Government by bringing about steady reform in the administration and by participation in imperial rights and responsiblities. Others said that non-co-operation in the limited sense of temporary withdrawal from the new councils as a protest did not offend the Congress creed. Amendments suggesting non-cooperation as a protest against not only the Hunter report but the Khilafat settlement and asking the Provincial Congress Committee to stay its hand pending the decision by a special session of the Congress were moved. Some members pointed out that the resignation of certain Nationalist members from the Imperial Legislative Council did the country no good whereas the entry of Pandit Malaviya into it made the discussion on the Punjab question possible. Finally the whole discussion was adjurned to a meeting to be held early next month.

LAHORE INVITES SPECIAL CONGRESS.

(From our Correspondent.)

LAHORE, July

The Provincial Congress Committee resolved to invite the Indian National Congress to hold its special session at Lahore in August.

MUHAJIRINS FROM SIND.

FIRST BATCH TO LEAVE ON 9TH.

(From our own Correspondent.)

HYDERABAD (Sind) July, 5.

A special train leaves Larkana for Peshawar on the 9th July, carrying the first batch of Muhajirins from Sind.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 5.

The market opened firm to-day in all sections. Although coals were in small inquiry Burrakurs moved up to Rs. 46/12. In the jute section, Anglo-India rose to Rs. 452, Gourepore to Rs. 1,230, and Lawrence to Rs. 820 with other stocks hardening in sympathy. In the miscellaneous section, Hume Pipe and British India Tobacco were in demand, the latter improving to Rs. 10/12. Paper shares were firmer, and advanced in price, but closed easier. Cotton shares were strong. Dunbar closing with buyers at Rs. 668. The following were the closing quotations:—

Coal:—Burrakur 49/12, Bengal Nagpur 76/8, Standard 76/8, Ghusick 23/2; New Tetturya 15; Samla Kendra 19/4.

Jute:—Alliance 808 small lot, Anglo India 451, Auckland 417, Bally 275, Behar 1 discount, Budge Budge 615, Century 11/8, Clive 314, Craig 12/6, Delta 655 small lot, Empire 89, Gourepore 1,230, Howrah 48/8, Kaharhatty 1,078, Kinnison 1,214, Lansdowne 480, Lawrence 819/8, New Central 835 small lot, Reliance 51, Standard 725, Belvedere 662, Dalhousie 564, Fort William 528, Gondalpara 1 075, Lothian 485, Nuddea 88.

Tea:—Sonai River pref. 105 cum. dividend.

Miscellaneous:—Bengal Paper 144/8, Bengal Bridge and Bolts 6/10 prem, British Ceylon Corporation 17/4, British India Corporation 13/6, British India Tobacco 10/12, Burmah Finance and Mining 10/6, Central Provinces Cement 11/8, Calcutta Landing and Shipping 14, Carew and Co. 100, Dunbar Cotton 608, Fairbairn Lawson and Co. 8 per cent. preferred /4/ prem, Hume Pipe 16/8, Indian Iron and Steel (old) 4/8 prem, small lot, Keshoram Cotton 17/8, Kumardhubi Engineering 33/4, Mackenzie & Co. 13/14, Madans Theatre 14/8, Muir Mills 342, Marshall Sons & Co. (India) 12/2, New Motors 11 x.d., Pioneer Sugar 20, Surma Valley Saw Mills 10/4, Standard Flour 3/8 prem, Somastipore Sugar 16/4, Titaghur Paper 515, Assam Saws 14, Bank of Bengal 1,730, Bowreah Cotton 1,533.

Government Paper three and a half per cent. was quoted at Rs. 59/6. small lots at Rs. 59/12. War bonds (1922-1923) at 98, 1925 at 99/8 and 1928 at 100/2 per cent.

HIS PITIFUL DEFENCE.

HUNTER COMMITTEE FINDINGS.

O'DWYER'S CRITICISM.

The following letter from Sir Michael O'Dwyer appears in the London Press in mail week:—

Sir,—The report of the Hunter Committee, with the views of the Government of India and the orders of the Home Government, has now been published. For the first time the broad facts which were long known in India, but were not generally known here, are becoming public, and are exciting acute controversy. As head of the Punjab Government at the time I was closely associated with the measures taken to repress what is now admitted to have been a serious rebellion. I gave evidence in January last before the Hunter Committee in India. But there are many matters, arising out of their report and the Government of India despatch, which vitally affect, not only myself, but also the good name of the people of the Punjab, and the civil and military officers concerned in the suppression of the disorders, some of whom have been singled out for censure and punishment. I therefore applied to the Secretary of State for India to be given a hearing before the Cabinet Committee which was dealing with these matters, before a decision was arrived at. My request was not acceded to. The case is now pending before the final tribunal the British public, and will soon come up for discussion before their representatives, the British Parliament, and I think it is my duty to put before them some of the main points I would have put before the Government. This is the more necessary as, I understand, by evidence before the Hunter Committee has not been made public, though I asked for its publication.

CONSTITUTION OF THE COMMITTEE.

The first point relates to the constitution of the Hunter Committee. The majority of five (all Europeans) consisted of two judges, general, a member of the Civil Service, who had never served in an Indian province, and a member of a Chamber of Commerce. Of them were able and impartial men; none of them had ever served in the Punjab. Moreover, though they were sitting in judgment on administrative and executive actions, none of them had ever exercised administrative or executive authority in an Indian province. They themselves would probably be the first to admit that their investigations would have been more useful, and their conclusions more weighty, if an officer of administrative experience in India had been associated with them.

What would be thought of a commission of inquiry into the official acts of a judge on which there was no member with legal or judicial experience, or of an inquiry into the professional conduct of a medical man in which the medical profession was not represented?

The Committee was composed of three Indians, gentlemen belonging to the class which, as the records of the proceedings establish, was largely responsible for creating the situation that led to the disorders, and which in several cases actively participated in the rebellion. Of them was a leading Bombay advocate appointed to the Bombay High Court who had been refused permission by the Martial Law authorities to come to the Punjab during the rebellion to defend those accused.

Another was a leading politician in an adjoining province, who in September, 1917, made a public speech violently attacked the Punjab Government and myself as its head. Of some of his statements were challenged by the Punjab Government, and shown to be absolutely without foundation, he admitted that he had based them on wrong information, and reluctantly agreed publicly to withdraw them. The local government in whose jurisdiction he was residing was, unwilling to hold him to his offer, and the matter was left in the middle of 1919.

In 1919 this gentleman was, after reference to the Government of his province, nominated to the Hunter Committee. Directly I arrived in India in December last I pointed out to the Government of India that, whatever his other qualifications might be, he could not be regarded as impartial. I then learnt that my successor in the Punjab Government had made a similar representation when the appointment was notified. No action was, however, taken. The question was raised by Lord Sydenham in the House of Lords on March 18, and the reply given was that "the appointment of (I omit the name) was decided after consultation between the Government of India and the Secretary of State, and I do not think that (he) was identified with the highly inaccurate speech cited by the noble lord, nor can I speak positively as to the identification." There should, however, have been no doubt as to the identification after November last.

As might have been expected, this gentleman showed himself throughout the proceedings in the role rather of prosecuting counsel in regard to the officers of Government than of an impartial investigator, and his attitude was the subject of bitter comment in the Press. He took a substantial share in the framing of the minority report, which has obviously influenced the Government of India and the Home Government in their conclusions, especially in regard to the conduct of officers exercising martial law.

Can it be contended that a Committee, which contained no member of Indian administrative experience, and at least one member whose bias against the Administration chiefly concerned had already been exhibited, fulfils the condition stated in Paragraph 22 of the Government of India despatch, viz., that the Committee "should be a body of commanding weight and high judicial experience, in which perfect confidence could be reposed by the public both at home and in India?"

SCOPE OF THE INQUIRY.

The next point to be noticed is the scope of the inquiry. It is matter of common knowledge that the agitation against the Rowlatt Act led to the first outbreak at Delhi on March 30, 1919. This was followed, after a short interval, utilised to promote an intense anti-Government and anti-British feelings, by simultaneous outbreaks in various places in Bombay and the Punjab, and also in Calcutta, on or about April 10. The rebellious movement spread north through the Punjab along the railway into the Frontier Province, where, at the end of April and early in May, it synchronised with the Afghan aggression and the tribal risings, both of which, there is ample evidence to show, were directly encouraged by the action of the revolutionaries in the Punjab. A serious outbreak at Peshawur was averted only by the prompt measures taken to surround the city with troops, and remove the local ringleaders, who were being supplied with money and incendiary literature by the Amir's agent. Many think that the Peshawur manifestations were the most serious of all; and the Chief Commissioner wrote to me at the time that a serious outbreak there was averted not only by the action taken locally, but by the news of the prompt suppression of the rebellion in the Punjab. Yet the outbreaks at Calcutta and Peshawur were, by the terms of reference, excluded from the consideration of the Hunter Committee!

DELAY IN STARTING THE INQUIRY.

Another vital point is the delay of six months between the suppression of the disorders and the commencement of the inquiry. That delay seriously prejudiced the investigation. It gave opportunities, of which the extremist agitators from outside made the fullest use, to pervert the real facts, intimidate witnesses, overawe the loyal supporters of Government, to spread abroad the impression that there had been no serious disturbances, and that such minor outbreaks as had taken place were due to the repressive measures of a harsh Government which had pursued a policy of compulsion in regard to recruiting and the War Loan, and of savage vindictiveness towards the educated classes, whom it had antagonised. This vigorous counter-offensive, pushed with great skill and persistence, had produced extraordinary results, both in India and here, by the time the Hunter Committee began its work.

Had the inquiry started directly after the disorders were suppressed the true facts could have been fully and easily ascertained. Lord Sydenham's letter in the "Times" of June 1, 1920, brings out how at the middle of May, 1919, when the memory of events was still fresh, the feeling of all classes in the Punjab, as expressed in their leaders' addresses, was one of intense relief at the prompt suppression by the effective methods of martial law, of outbreaks which threatened to involve the whole provinces in blood. shed and rapine, and which many of them regarded as the result of an "organised conspiracy." It may be noted here that both Mr. Gandhi and Mrs. Besant used similar language at the time. But, as the memory of the horrors from which they had been saved grew faint, as the forces of agitation and intimidation came into operation, and the policy of Government towards the promoters of rebellion showed a violent alteration the views of the weak or wavering changed. A leading Mohammedan gentleman in the Punjab, in May, 1919, took a prominent part in presenting an address from the Mohammedans of the province to the Lieutenant-Governor, stating that the riots and disturbances were the result of an "organised conspiracy," but that "the situation was soon got well in hand by using the speedy and effective methods of martial law; and peaceful life is once more possible for the law-abiding citizens of our chief towns." In May, 1920, this same gentleman, now a member of the Government of India, considers (see paragraphs 21 and 26 of the Government of India Despatch) that "there being no organised or preconceived conspiracy to subvert the British rule behind these disturbances. . There was no open rebellion as alleged, and no justification in consequence for the proclamation of martial law!" He has also the hardihood to add that "the disturbances on and after April 14 in the districts of Gujranwala, Gujrat, and Lyallpur were the result of the commotion caused by the Jallianwala Bagh affair."

His views, as those of the only Indian member of the Government of India and the only one who dissents from his colleague, have perhaps influenced the decision of the Home Government, and make it necessary even at this late stage to show what they are worth. Fortunately, they are not typical of those of the great mass of people in the Punjab, who, in war and in peace, have proved themselves true to their salt and true to their word.

POINTS NOT INVESTIGATED.

The next point I wish to bring out is that, even within the limits allowed, the Committee's investigations did not cover all the ground. I know that in Lahore there were several witnesses of high position and reputation who had personal knowledge of the outbreaks, and were ready to depose that these were the result of an organised conspiracy. They were not, doubtless owing to lack of time, given the opportunity.

But a much more important omission is this: A Committee appointed "to investigate the recent disturbances, their causes, and the measures taken to cope with them," would naturally be expected to examine the records and findings of the tribunals which tried the hundreds of men charged with the more serious offences, viz., waging war, murder, attempts to murder, robbery, arson, derailing trains, removing rails, damaging telegraph lines, wrecking postal and telegraph offices, and causing in a few days damage to the extent of over a quarter of a million sterling in the Punjab alone. There were four such tribunals, each composed of three judicial officers of experience, and two of them were presided over by judges of the High Court. The Committee, however, refused to take into consideration the findings of those tribunals, though they agree with the description of their proceedings as "lengthy, detailed, and careful.."

Probably the Committee were influenced by the fact that some of those judgments were under appeal to the Privy Council, which has, however, since upheld the validity of the proceedings. But the Committee's decision has shut out from their purview, what many regard as the most convincing evidence of the general nature of the conspiracy. If you find similar acts of rebellion and disorder committed almost simultaneously, over places thousands of miles apart, and the *modus operandi* is in almost every case the same, surely there are strong grounds for assuming that, as Mr. Gandhi said at the time, "there were clever men behind the lawless deeds, and they showed concerted action."

The Hunter Committee may have been quite justified in their conclusion, viz., "on the evidence before us there is nothing to show that the outbreak in the Punjab was part of a prearranged conspiracy to overthrow the British Government by force." But it is pertinent to ask—if they had considered all the evidence available, not only in the Punjab, but in other provinces (including Peshawar and Calcutta), would they have arrived at that conclusion?

Neither the Government of India nor the Home Government appear to have come to any definite finding on the question of an organised conspiracy, though the former say that the extended area over which offences against the railway and telegraph were committed, gives rise to a "suspicion of preconcerted action." Up to now we have not, I believe, been able to trace clearly the organisation behind the Mutiny of 1857. The outbreaks of last year were in some ways more serious, because they were more widespread at the start. But they collapsed speedily, because prompt measures were taken by the Government, the Indian Army remained staunch, in spite of persistent attempts to tamper with it, and the 150,000 demobilied men in the Punjab and the rural and martial classes were actively loyal.

I may give one illustration of how the Committee's conclusions are weakened, and the cases of individual officers may be prejudiced, by their excluding the judicial findings from consideration. Much controversy has centred round the nature of the meeting at the Jallianwalla Bagh on April 13, General Dyer's action in dispersing it was necessarily affected by his conception of its composition and objects. The Committee have thrown little light on these points, but condemn General Dyer for opening and maintaing fire on an unarmed crowd of 10,000 to 15,000 persons. A reference to the judgment of the tribunal in the Amritsar conspiracy case, which was presided over by a High Court Judge, shows that the organiser of the Jallianwala meeting of April 13 was Dr. Muhammad Beshir, who had taken a leading part in the acts of rebellion on April 10, had led the mob, of which he was a recognised leader from April 10 onwards, at the attack on the National Bank, and had incited them to the brutal murder of Messrs. Stewart and Scott. After this, can there be much doubt as to the object of the great Jallianwalla Bagh gathering on April 13, assembled in defiance of repeated proclamations, or of the necessity for immediate and drastic action in forcibly dispersing it

PREMATURE AMNESTY.

It may be noted that the Tribunal, after full consideration of the case of Muhammad Boshir, decided that only to death penalty would adequately meet his offence. The death sentence was, however, soon commuted; within a few months he was set at liberty under the amnesty proclamation, and he is now secretary to the local Muslim League and prominent in the Khilafat agitation!

Surely the Royal clemency was never intended to apply to criminals of this type. This particular case is, however, only typical of scores of others in which the promoters of rebellion and disorders who had been sentenced to transportation or long periods of imprisonment, have been set free by the executive, with loyal and thoughtful Indians regard as dangerous haste. Those men are now welcomed as heroes and martyrs by the enemies of British rule, and so far from showing any change in their hostility to Government, are often foremost in denouncing those to whom they owe their release.

The Government of India in Paragraph 42 of their despatch note that out of a total of 1,779 persons convicted in connection with the disturbances, all had been released by February last, except ninety-six of the worst offenders. Whether this wholesale amnesty was justified in itself, or is conducive to future peace and tranquility is a matter of opinion. Anyhow, the action of Government in releasing them has been interpreted, by them and others, as an admission that they were guilty of no offence, and in such circumstances it is only natural that loyal men should be slow to come forward to depose against them.

SENTENCES OF THE TRIBUNALS.

Both the Government of India and the Hunter Committee comment on the fact that the sentences of the tribunals were, in the popular opinion, needlessly severe. Here, again, reference to the judicial records would have shown that the tribunals, under general instructions from the local government, invariably referred to it cases in which they considered the sentences ordained by law to be too severe, and that the local government invariably gave effect to the recommendations.

Some people think that when reduction or remission of the sentences imposed by the Courts is thought advisable, previous consultation with the judges concerned is preferable to wholesale interference by the executive with the proceedings of the judiciary. Such interefence is becoming very common in India; it places the judges in an invidious position; and it strikes at the roots of any sound judicial system. The judicial officers selected for the special tribunals had to face a task of enormous magnitude. They discharged their thankless office with admirable promptitude, impartiality, and ability. Nowhere have I seen a word of recognition of their labours by those in authority, and, as a contemporary witness, I should like to say that the people and Government of the Punjab are under a deep obligation to them.

MARTIAL LAW AND ITS OPERATION.

The Government of India, in paragraph 41 of their despatch, arrive at the conclusion that "the administration of martial law in the Punjab was marred in particular instances, by a misuse of power, by irregularities, and by injudicious and irresponsible acts." They undertake to take action against the officers (the names are given) whose conduct has been criticised and condemned. This decision is accepted and emphasised in the orders of the Secretary of State.

Now, in justice to the officers in question, who were suddenly called upon to exercise novel and unpleasant responsibilities without any adequate instructions to guide them, their position should be made clear. In a telegram of April 16, the Punjab Government, with a view of preventing any such irregularities by inexperienced officers, formally proposed a detailed scheme for keeping the administration of martial law under the control of the civil authorities, and had, indeed, begun to give effect to that scheme. This, in fact, is the very system which the Hunter Committee, the Government of India, and the Home Government now regard as essential to the proper administration of martial law. But the Government of martial law. But But the Government of India in their telegram No. 541, dated April 18, refused to accept our proposals, and held that "martial law having been declared. . . all further power of prescribing offences, penalties, courts, and procedure for trying the same, are vested in the General Officer Commanding, and he only can exercise those powers. There is thus no power in the Lieutenant-Governor to take the line proposed in your telegram. . .(I) suggest any action already taken should be ratified by the General Officer Commanding."

The Punjab Government had reluctantly to give effect to these orders. The result was that officers, military and civil, administering martial law were deprived of the benefit of authoritative advice and guidance from the Civil administration.

It is just that in these circumstances they should be punished for irregularities due to ignorance, novel conditions, or even to excessive zeal? The Government of India appears to have overlooked this correspondence. The Secretary of State, in Paragraph 8 of his despatch, refers to it when he says that I "had evidently contemplated arrangements by which Civil officers would be accorded a recognised position to advise on military administration." I went far beyond "contemplating" such arrangements; I had actually introduced them, but had to cancel them under superior orders.

DELAY IN DISCLOSING FACTS.

A most important point is the delay in acquainting Parliament, the public, and the Press with at least the broad facts of the disturbances. Nothing has done more to prejudice the case of General Dyer and the other officers administering martial law with the Press and public at home than the suspicion that things had been done by them which could not stand the light of criticism, and which were therefore concealed or minimised by them or by the authorities in India.

There is absolutely no foundation for such a suspicion. As regards the Punjab, I can state that the facts of the various outbreaks and the measures taken by General Dyer and others to deal with them were communicated day by day as fully as known to the Government of India, and doubtless by the Government of India without delay to the India Office. I left India after the outbreaks at the end of May, 1919, and arrived in London on June 28. On June 30 I had a long interview with the Secretary of State, during which we went over all the main facts of the outbreaks at Amritsar and elsewhere, and discussed General Dyer's action in detail, including the Jallianwala Bagh and the "crawling" order. Indeed, in regard to the latter Mr. Montagu was able to tell me that he had already seen my letter of May 1 to the Viceroy.

At the time, I probably knew as much about the situation in the Punjab as anyone at home or in India. I put all my information at the disposal of the Secretary of State, and also of Lord Sinha, Sir T. Holderness, and others at the India Office. The impression I then formed (in June and July last), was that as regards all the main facts the India Office was quite as well informed as I was; though I was naturally able to explain certain points, e.g., the reasons for using aeroplanes at Gujranwala, and for the exclusion of legal practitioners from other provinces by the Martial Law authorities, and the treatment in gaol of the editor of the "Tribune," regarding which Lord Sinha had received many representations.

I was in London up to November, excepting the month of August, and was working at the India Office as a member of the Esher Committee; so that I was easily available to furnsh any further information. Indeed, all that time, my endeavour was to impress the authorities at the India Office the gravity of the situation in the Punjab, which to my mind they had not then sufficiently realised.

Soon after my return to India, I saw a Reuter's cable of Dec. 16, which made the Secretary of State say "he did not know the details of our conversations in June and he saw reports in the newspapers" (end of November) which were profoundly disquieting. I at once wrote (on Dec. 30) to the Secretary of State, reminding him of the details of our conversations in June and July. I quote from that letter in so far as it bears on General Dyer's case:

"In writing all this I am less concerned with my own responsibility in the matter than with how others may be affected by any misunderstanding or obscurity. Dyer, at the first interview I had with him on April 16, told me everything as frankly and fully as the limited time I could spare him (when there was rebellion all round) would allow. I did my best to repeat his version, with my own views and comments, to you and others at the India Office on the very first opportunity. If I did not do so fully enough, then the fault is certainly not his, but rests either with me or with those who were questioning me. But, as I have already said, there was, even as far back as June 30, little room for doubt as to the substantial facts, viz., the circumstances in which he opend and maintained fire on the prohibited assembly on April 13 causing death casulties which, at the time, he roughly put at about 200, but which the complete up-to-date inquiries put at 379.

LEADING POINTS IN THE CASE.

I have brought forward the above facts in the hope of throwing light on certain matters which are still somewhat obscure, and of securing a full and equitable consideration of the cases of those officers whose action has been censured or condemned.

I have no criticism to offer on the findings of the majority in regard to myself, except that I still adhere to my opinion, which the Government of India and the House Government appear to accept, that General Dyer's action at Amritsar on April 13 smashed the rebellion at its source, and thus prevented widespread bloodshed, rapine, and the murder of Europeans in the Punjab and probably elsewhere. In the words of the majority, "a movement which had started in rioting, and become a rebellion, might have rapidly developed into a revolution."

The points I do wish to bring out are:

1. That the composition of the Hunter Committee as a whole was defective, and that the minority was not impartial.

2. That the interval of six months between the disorders and the commencement of the inquiry seriously prejudiced the results in a manner unfavourable to the officers concerned.

3. That the scope of the inquiry, was unduly limited by the terms of reference, which excluded Calcutta and Peshawar.

4. That even within the limits assigned, the Committee did not cover all the ground, having omitted from consideration the judicial findings in the conspiracy and other trials.

5. That, consequently, their conclusion that, on the evidence before them, there is nothinig to show a pre-arranged conspiracy, is of little value.

6. That, similarly, their condemnation of the sentences of the Martial Law Commissions as unduly severe, is not justified

7. That the officers engaged in repressing the disorders have been prejudiced by the delay in publishing the broad facts regarding the outbreaks—a delay for which they were in no way responsible.

8. That the condemnation (especially by the minority) of officers for irregularities in the administration of martial law is not justified, in view of the fact that they were denied the benefits of civil advice and guidance in the exercise of novel and difficult responsibilities.

I have only one remark to add. Neither in the Hunter Report, nor in the Government of India dispatch, nor in the Secretary of State's reply is there any condemnation of the conduct of those who fomented the disorders, and are primarily responsible both for the bloodshed, which all right-minded men deplore, and for any hardships which the introduction of martial law entailed. Those who had the arduous task repressing these disorders, who were at the time assured of the full "countenance and support" of the Government of India, who did their duty according to their lights and speedily crushed the rebellion, have a right to expect a definite decision as to whether they acted rightly or otherwise. The rather halting expressions of opinion now on record are unsatisfactory, both to them and to the public here and in India.

Our officials in India are the agents of the Imperial Parliament. They have not only to deal with the small educated minority, who are able to make their voices heard in India and in England, but to safeguard the interests of the voiceless millions, till such time as those are in a position to protect and speak for themselves. In this arduous and often thankless task, they have to face constant obloquy and misrepresentation they are not allowed by the rules of the service to defend themselves, and have to look, sometimes in vain, to others to defend them. In the last resort, they look to the Imperial Parliament for the final judgment.

"AS BASELESS AS UNWORTHY."

PT. JAGAT NARAIN'S REPLY.

The "Leader" publishes the following letter, dated Lucknow, June 30, from Pandit Jagat Narain, in reply to Sir M. O'Dwyer:—

Sir,—In view of the attack of Sir Michael O'Dwyer upon my colleagues and myself and the prominence that has been given to me in the discussion of the Hunter Committee Reports, will you allow me to say a few words in continuation of the brief account of an interview with me published in the "Indian Daily Telegraph" a few days ago?

If Sir Michael's grievance against me is that I did not start with a prejudice in his favour, I plead guilty to the charge. That his administration had evoked strong criticism among Indians I knew perfectly well. I also knew from his public utterances what opinion he held of the educated classes in general. If I did not evince any weakness for Sir Michael I was not singular in that respect. It is a statement which may in truth be made for 95 per cent. Indians in any part of India.

I can however say that I had no *personal* prejudice against Sir Michael O'Dwyer, I had never seen him. We were not known to each other. I saw him for the first time when he appeared as a witness before the Hunter Committee. Sir Michael says he wanted his evidence to be published. I may say that the Indian members of the Committee were opposed to his examination *in camera*. Therefore, he can have no grievance against them on this score.

PUBLISH THAT LETTER!

The facts have already been published about my so-called attack on him in a public speech at Lucknow. Lord Sydenham in the House of Lords and some members of the House of Commons have sought to make capital out of that incident. In point of fact there was nothing in it. My speech was not an attack on Sir Michael O'Dwyer. It was in Urdu and to the best of my knowledge nowhere reported, except for a paragraph in some English papers. I did not discuss in that speech the administration of Sir Michael O'Dwyer or any Punjab affair. All that I did was to make a reference to the attack upon Indians of provinces other than the Punjab made by Sir Michael in his speech in the Indian Legislative Council shortly before the meeting at which I spoke, and to quote a passage from Lord Hardinge's speech on Mesopotamia in the House of Lords, wherein he said that India had been bled white of British troops and that 7,000 emigrants had returned from Canada of whom 3,500 had to be arrested within a week. Months after, I was told by the Deputy Commissioner of Lucknow that the Punjab Government took strong exception to my speech and I must withdraw it. I was not shown any extract from my speech, but in the course of conversation I was informed that I had exaggerated the numbers of arrests and internment in the Punjab. I told him in reply what I had said in the speech, and that I had nothing to withdraw, but that if in the speech as reported by the C. I. D. wrong figures were given I would accept the report and publish a correction. If instead of saying that 3,500 were arrested out of 7,000 returned emigrants I had said, or was reported as having said, that 7,000 were arrested. I maintained that this error did not affect the point I made in the speech. and further, that no intentional misstatement had been made. After the interview I wrote to the Deputy Commissioner on the basis of my talk with him. Either in the conversation or in the letter I also requested him to let me know what report of my speech was made by the C. I. D. I am sorry I have not with me a copy of that letter. But the letter must be in the office of the Deputy Commissioner, and "I urge that it should be published to remove the wrong impression that is being sought to be created now in order to discredit my impartiality as a member of the Hunter Committee."

My colleague Sahibzada Sardar Sultan Ahmad Khan has replied to Sir Michael O'Dwyer's attack upon us three Indian members. I endorse what he has said, and I am sure that if my other colleagues Sir Chimman Lal Setalvad had not since been appointed a judge of the High Court at Bombay, he would repel the attack with equal force. I need not say that the charge of prejudice and partiality that has been light-heartedly made against us by Sir Michael O'Dwyer and repeated by a section of the Anglo-Indian press, is as baseless as it is unworthy. It has been alleged against me in particular that I acted as counsel for the prosecution in my cross-examination of the witnesses. All that I know I did was to elicit the truth and the whole truth in the interest of justice and in order to be able to arrive at correct conclusions. This was the duty laid upon the members and I did that duty to the best of my ability, without prejudice or prepossession. If my questions to witnesses appeared to some critics as the questions of a cross-examining counsel how did the answers of some of the witnesses—their tone as well as substance—impress them and how, too, did the questions of some of my colleagues strike them? And I can point to the Minority Report signed by me with two of my colleagues and confidently ask, not Sir Michael O'Dwyer and his inevitable supporters in the anti-Indian section of the Anglo-Indian press, but any man who is not blinded by race prejudice or obsessed by the mad conceit of racial superiority, but has managed to preserve his balance of mind and sense of fairness, to read it along with the Majority Report and decide whether it is of the former that he has to say that it is a one-sided document that fought shy of the conclusions that irresistibly followed from the evidence that had been recorded.

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They impart wonderful strength and vigour by increasing and purifying blood. These pills have been found to be the safe and permanent cure of nervous debility, weak memory, brain fag, etc., etc.

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Beauty Ointment, Re. 25 per bottle; will show wonders in 3 days.

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UNFORTUNATE KATHIAWA

"CRY FOR HELP."

(From our Correspondent.)

KODINAR.

The recent Cyclone that passed over some parts of the Arabian Sea Coast has caused havoc in Kathiawar, especially in towns and villages verging upon the sea-side, Kodinar Taluka, on account of its peculiar geographical position has unfortunately been the scene of great ruin and disaster. Whole villages in some cases have been swept away by the stormy winds and the rising waters of the sea, which became very rough on the morning of the 11th June and continued to be so for over three days, with the result that several houses had collapsed Much of the property of the people was washed away. They however managed to get over the situation by securing shelter over some raised grounds where they remained for over three days and nights without food and water and exposed to the severe draughts of winds and showers of rain. It is really painful to conceive of the mental torture of these people over whom a calamity unprecedented and unheard of has fallen and who are rendered homeless and penniless. With a view to give a helping hand to these people (of Kodinar Taluka). A Committee has been formed at Kodinar to raise funds and to render necessary help to the most needy of the Kodinar Taluka. Every Philanthrophic soul is therefore requested to Contribute to their mite, towards the Fund in the form of money clothing, etc., to any of the two undermentioned addresses. R. T. Sheth, Kodinar, Kathiawar or Pathak, Muli Bazaar Mandi, Bombay.

ARMENIANS AT V RIENCE.

A CASE COMPOUNDED.

Stevens George, an Armenian Christian was yesterday charged by Inspector Baker, before Mr. G. R. Khairaz at the Esplanade Police Court, with criminal trespass in the Armenian Church at Medows Street, with an intent to insult or assault the Priest there.

Mr. Little, solicitor, appeared to watch the proceedings of the case on behalf of the church authorities, while Mr. B. J. Dhondi, pleader, defender the accused.

Mr. Baker, in opening the prosecution said that the accused and some other Armenians had once complained again the priest of the Armenian Church at Medows Street, and said that the priest had to ask their forgiveness for certain fault of his and if the priest refused to do that he could not go on with the *mass*. On Saturday, last the priest complained that certain persons including the accused created a disturbance in the church. On Sunday when the priest prayed forgiveness on his own behalf and on behalf of the congregation, the accused and some other Armenians who were in the church to see some refugees, the priest was then left the church. The priest was afraid of the accused and his companions, and on Thursday when the accused went to the church to see some refugees, the priest was threatened and he rushed up to his room shut the door and wanted police help to arrest the accused who were then arrested.

Mr. Dhondi in defence stated there could be no offence under section 452 of the Indian Penal Code at all. The church was a public building and the accused had a right to go there Moreover, the accused did not go there on this particular occasion, with the intention of committing any offence. He went there to render some help to the refugees. The priest have an ill-will against accused because he and others taxed the priest for having extorted 290, from two Armenian ladies, and which amount the priest was compelled to return after the accused and his friends came to know about it. For this conduct of the priest the accused and his companions refused to forgive him on Sunday. Under these circumstances, Mr. Dhondi contended, that it was quite unfair for the police to arrest the accused and to keep him in custody for 24 hours.

Mr. Little also agreed that there could be no offence of criminal trespass under these circumstances.

The Magistrate then observed that a view of what had been argued by Mr Dhondi with whom Mr. Little, also, almost agreed, there could be no charge framed under section 452, against the accused. His worship recorded "the accused does not admit that he went there to molest the priest, but he undertakes not to molest him in future. The case is compounded." The accused was, therefore, acquitted.

A "BONA-FIDE" MISTAKE.

Mr. Dhondi, then contested that though the facts did not constitute an offence under section 452, but the police siding with priest because he was a reverend gentleman charged the accused under this non-bailable offence.

His worship held that the police committed a *bona-fide mistake* in putting the accused under a non-bailable charge, and he would not impute any motive for it.

The "Pioneer" says: An official notification issued at Kabul states that with the object of advancing and extending trade and promoting international exchange of Afghanistan the Amir has ordered the introduction of currency notes of the denomination of Rs. 1, Rs. 5, Rs. 25, Rs. 50, and Rs. 100. It is added that the notes have been printed under the supervision of Raza Beg Khan, Mathematician, and after the necessary tests have been stamped with specially made seals of Mirza Mahmud Khan, the Finance Minister, and Ghulam Haidar Khan, General of Treasuries.

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Overcome by the Wonderful Blood Purifying Properties of Dr. MORSE'S INDIAN ROOT PILLS.

A person suffering from eruptions of the skin has much to endure. It is not merely the discomfiture and irritation and painful sensation, but life is made miserable by depression of spirits. The liver is torpid and the kidneys are partially inoperative, and you feel languid and weak. The disease is in the blood, and when the system is not cleansed through the usual channels, Nature asserts herself, and forces portions of the impurities through the skin in the form of Pimples, Boils and Blotches. External remedies—powders, ointments, lotions,—only alleviate; they do not get at the cause. Dr. MORSE'S INDIAN ROOT PILLS get at the cause by removing the disease from the Blood. They cleanse the system by stimulating the Liver and strengthening the Kidneys, which filter the Blood and throw off the impure matter through the regular channels. They are a positive and permanent cure for all complaints arising from Impure Blood, Liver and Kidney complaints, Indigestion and Constipation.

Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills are a purely vegetable sugar-coated medicinal preparation, carefully compounded by experts, and are manufactured on the premises under the direct supervision of the proprietors. The care taken in the production of these Pills is illustrated by the manner in which they are packed. Instead of being put up in cheap wooden boxes—that absorb poisonous and other substances—they are packed in glass bottles, at a cost of five or six times that of wooden boxes. The extra cost is more than made up in the satisfaction of knowing that the pills reach the public just as they left the laboratory, unaffected by moisture or climatic changes, and free from contamination by contact with any foreign matter.

Sold by all Chemists and Stores generally at R 1.00 per bottle or six bottles for R 5.00, or will be forwarded on receipt of price by The W. H. Comstock Co., Ltd., 21 Farringdon Avenue, London.

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If your Child is Cross, Feverish and Sick.

Look, Mother! If little Tongue is Coated, Cleanse the Inactive Bowels with "California Syrup of Figs."

Children love this "fruit laxative," and nothing else cleanses the tender stomach, liver and bowels so nicely.

A child simply will not stop playing to empty the bowels, and the result is that they become clogged with waste, the liver becomes sluggish, the stomach is disordered, and then your little one becomes cross, feverish, and does not eat, sleep or behave naturally. Often the breath is bad, and system "stuffy" with a cold; the child has sore throat, stomach-ache or diarrhœa. Listen, Mother! See if the tongue is coated, then give a teaspoonful of "California Syrup of Figs," and in a few hours all the constipated waste matter, sour bile and undigested food pass out of the system, and you have a healthy, playful child again.

Millions of mothers give "California Syrup of Figs" because it is perfectly harmless; children love it, and it never fails to act on the stomach, liver and bowels.

Ask your chemist for a bottle of "California Syrup of Figs," made by the California Fig Syrup Co., which has full directions for babies, children of all ages and for grown-ups plainly printed on the bottle. Beware of substitutes.

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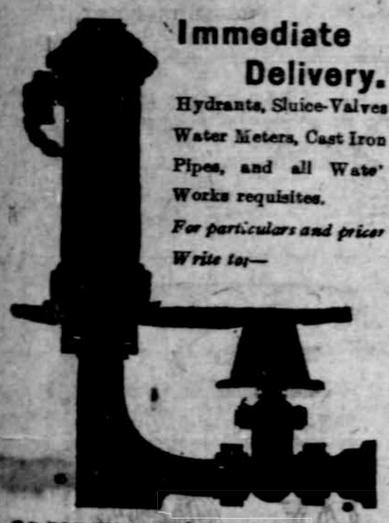

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